

AUSTRIANS RETIRE AT OLAHTOPICZA; FEAR ENVELOPING

In Orsova, Rumanians Cap-
ture Important Hungar-
ian Military Station

TURTUKAI'S STAND

Eleven Attacks Repulsed Be-
fore Town Fell; 20,000
Made Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 8.—The Times correspondent at Bukharest, wiring on the 7th, states that the Rumanian forces have occupied Orsova, in Hungary, an important military station.
A telegram sent from Bukharest, on the 5th, shows that there has been terrific fighting at Turtukai (Turtukan). Eleven Bulgarian attacks were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.
In consequence of air-raids, the Rumanian Government is arranging to intern well-known enemy subjects in hotels and private houses in the center of Bukharest, where they will be exposed to the danger of the bombs.
An official communique issued in Vienna admits the withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian troops near Olahotoplica, on the Rumanian front, in order to evade envelopment.

20,000 Prisoners Taken When Turtukai Captured

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German report.—Headquarters, September 7.—The victorious German and Bulgarian forces stormed the fortified town of Turtukai. Up to the present, over 20,000 prisoners, among whom are two generals and over 400 other officers, have been made prisoners and over 100 guns captured. Furthermore, the Rumanians suffered severe bloody losses.

An attack of strong Russian forces against Dobroie was repulsed.

Official Bulgarian report.—Headquarters, September 3.—On September 2, our armies crossed the frontier of the Dobrudja. Advanced hostile detachments were thrown back.

Our armies conquered Kurbunar, after decisive engagements, 165 men and two officers being made prisoners. The enemy left 100 dead and a large quantity of rifles and military equipment on the battlefield.

One of our detachments occupied the town of Akkadunlar. The entire front is moving forward.

Berlin, September 7.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendungs states: It is reported from Sofia that the Bulgarian Government have designed Samovia, on the Danube, at the mouth of the Vit, as the place where the Rumanian ship with the members of the legations and consulates of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey, as well as other subjects of the countries mentioned, can land. The same ship may bring to Rumania the members of the Rumanian legations and consulates at Sofia and Constantinople and other Rumanians residing in Turkey and Bulgaria.

Reports from Budapest state that the conference for the extension of traffic on the Danube has commenced. Delegates from Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary are taking part.

The Dutch newspaper Jewish Guardian writes: "Rumania's participation in the war re-opens the Jewish problem in the Balkans. In Rumania there are 300,000 Jews, who are denied citizens' rights, in spite of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878."

"The Rumanian Government evaded the stipulations of the treaty by declaring the Jews foreigners without nationality, which deprived them of legal status."

The paper adds that Rumania's aim in the war is the subjugation of parts of Transylvania and the Bukovina, which means that Rumania also plans to disfranchise the Jewish population in these districts.

WEST INDIES SALE
Reuter's Service
Washington, September 8.—The Senate has agreed to the purchase of the Danish West Indies, but the Danish Parliament has not ratified the sale yet.

Peking Government Orders Troops From Chaoyangpa

Leaves Place To Japanese As Result of Last Clash
Between Two Garrisons

TONG SHAO-YI TO PEKING

We are authoritatively informed that Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has finally made up his mind to proceed to Peking on next Wednesday, the 13th instant.

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 9.—In consequence of the last Sino-Japanese incident at Chaoyangpa, the Chinese Government has withdrawn its troops from that place, which has been occupied by Japanese troops.

The likin question, on the motion of Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet. Chen Chin-tao proposed the abolition of likin, but Sun Pao-chi, Director of the Shuiwuchu, pointed out that, before the likin revenue, which is yielding seventy million dollars annually, can be abolished, effective preparations should be made by experienced foreign and Chinese experts.

The draft of the constitution was discussed yesterday by Parliament. The articles between 3 and 77 were read by members of the drafting committee. Only the discussion in reference to articles 4 and 10 which refer to religious questions and to the Confucian doctrine caused some trouble.

Lung Gets Orders

The China Times reports:—The Cabinet has replied to a question of members of parliament about Lung Chi-kwang to the effect that Lung Chi-kwang has been ordered to hand over the seal before September 10 and a report from Admiral Sah Chen-ping says that, having seen Lung Chi-kwang, the latter has shown himself quite cordial and sincere and will hand over his seal.

Army Training Corps

Tokio, September 9.—General Feng Kuo-chang has proposed to organize an army training corps or Luchun Chao-tien-tuan in the province of Kiangsu by dividing the whole

province into five areas of the east, west, south, north and central military areas or Chunchu, so as to have proper unity and control of the province. On September 7, General Feng wired to all the Intendants to prepare for it.

Japanese Loans

Tokio, September 9.—The Eastern News Agency reports: There have been two interviews between Chen Chin-tao, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Odagiri, one of the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, representing the Quintuple Group, in which they exchanged their respective intentions but there is no loan negotiation so far. However, the intention of the financial authorities of China is that they are hoping to raise a loan of \$80,000,000, of which to pay \$20,000,000 as expenses of disbanding the troops, \$30,000,000 as the funds to convert paper notes of the Banks of China and Communications and \$30,000,000 as administrative expenses.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: A loan of \$20,000,000 to the Chinese government by a Japanese syndicate is under discussion. The security is the antimony mining concession of Suikow in Hunan.

The Members of Parliament of Fukien, Kiangsi and Shensi demand that the Civil Governors of their provinces shall be changed as they are not popular with the people.

The National Military Conference will be held this year in October.

Owing to the activity of pirates, the Ministry of the Navy has given orders to all cruisers and gunboats to take every possible step against them.

The China Times: The Fukienese wired to the government requesting the appointment of Hsu Chung-chu as Tschun of Fukien in place of Li Hou-chi. The former was an active revolutionist and played an important part during the Second Revolution.

Germany Puts Ban On Peace Meetings

161 Socialist Gatherings During
Single Fortnight Official-
ly Prohibited

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 8.—A letter from Zurich states that, during one fortnight in August, 161 peace meetings convened by Socialists in different parts of Germany were prohibited.

J. E. EAGLESOME KNIGHTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—His Majesty has been pleased to create Mr. J. E. Eaglesome, Director of Railways and Works, Nigeria, a K.C.M.G.

P. AND O'S. EXTENSION

Reuter's Service

London, September 8.—The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's meeting has passed resolutions unanimously approving and confirming the conditional agreement with the New Zealand Shipping Company.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—The British steamers Tagus (5,556 tons) and Strathguy (4,428 tons) have been sunk.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.2 and the minimum 75.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.0 and 62.4.

Guns Still Hammer Balkans Battle Area

Baron von Schenck, German
Agent, Leaves Athens
For Kavalla

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 8.—An official communique from Salonica reports: There has been a violent artillery duel on the Struma, in the region of the Beles Mountains and Lake Doiran and comparative calm on the Serbian front.

Athens, September 8.—The notorious German agent, Baron von Schenck, has left for Kavalla.

Only Feeble Fighting Is Bulgarian Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

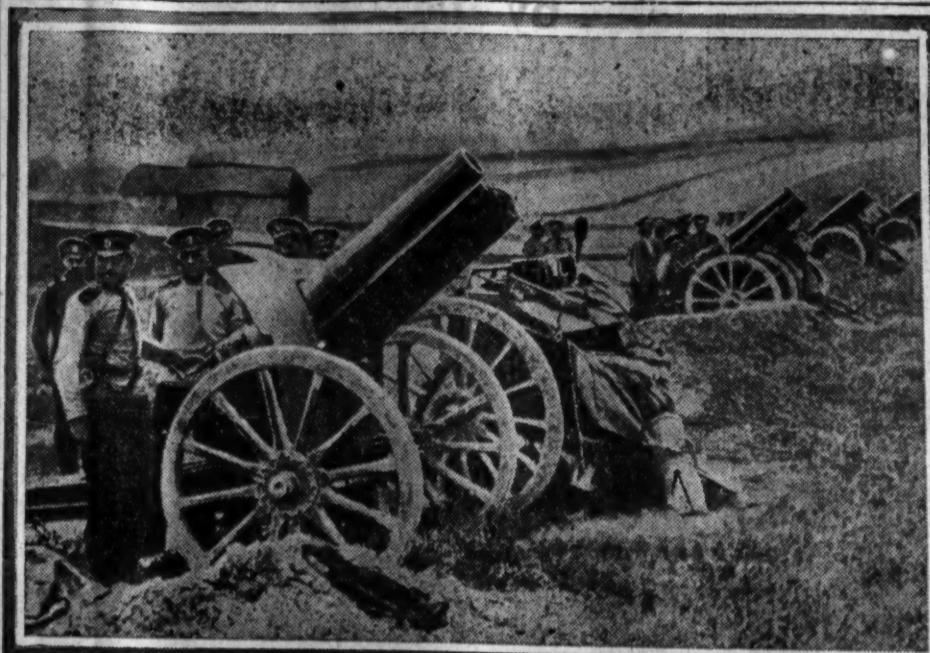
Official Bulgarian telegram.—Headquarters, September 3.—On the whole Macedonian front, there was only feeble artillery and infantry fire. North of the Ostrovo Lake and the Mogleniza Valley, feeble hostile attacks were repulsed.

The hostile navy shelled the fortifications north of Kavalla, where also hostile aviators dropped bombs. The villages of Starovo and Haxnaxo and the railway station of Angiata were also bombed by enemy aviators. Several inhabitants, among them women and children, were killed or wounded.

NEW TAOYIN ARRIVES

Mr. Hsu Yuen-hao, the new Tao-yin of Shanghai, arrived yesterday. He will take over his office on Wednesday of this week. He is specially instructed by the government to consult with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Hwang Hsing regarding the revolutionists stranded here. It is understood that he has secured some money from the government with which to succor them.

Big Howitzers Help Russians on the Eastern Front



RUSSIAN HOWITZERS IN GALICIA
This picture shows batteries of Russian howitzers ready for action on the Galician plains, where the armies of the Tsar have been making steady progress and capturing thousands of Austrians.

RETALIATION PLAN CUT DOWN BY CONFERENCE

Joint House Committee Deletes
Reference To Mails; Repre-
sentatives Pass Bill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 8.—A conference of both Houses has struck out the amendments to the Revenue Bill empowering the President to retaliate on belligerents interfering with American mails.

The House of Representatives has passed the Bill, which still authorizes the President to withhold the clearance of vessels of nations discriminating against America commercially and empowers him to retaliate against embargoes on American goods.

Assert That Consternation Prevails Amongst Allies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 7.—All papers are eagerly discussing the amendments adopted yesterday by the Senate, permitting reprisals against the Allies for illegal interference with neutral trade. The papers emphasize the drastic nature of the amendments, but say that they are just and necessary. The amendments were passed virtually without opposition.

As a result of the amendments, consternation prevails in Allied quarters. The New York World, in an editorial, says: "Only by such measures can the abuse of power by Britain be stayed. To accept the British black list means to make the United States merely a commercial vassal of the British Empire."

The Evening Post, in an editorial, writes: "Britain had warning enough that American patience was nearing its end. The changing of the American attitude towards the British is due exclusively to Britain's own acts. Americans are not willing to be subjected to British tutelage."

PRICE OF RICE DROPS

The price of rice has suddenly dropped. This is due to the arrival of new rice from Pootung, Chow-Pu and Machiou. Just a week ago a picul of rice cost \$8.80 to \$9.00, according to grade. Now it is \$7 to \$7.50. The rice-crop this year in Kiangnan is said to be the best since 1908.

ITALIANS HOLD CIVARON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 8.—An official communique reports that an enemy attack at Civaron, in the Sugana Valley, was repulsed.

KIPLING TO ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 8.—The keenest interest is being taken in the forthcoming visit of Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the Italian front. He will be received by the King and Generalissimo Cadorna, taken everywhere and given an absolutely free hand.

Russians Take 5,600 Prisoners, 3,000 Being Germans, Near Halicz

Advance Meets Stubborn Re-
sistance; Austrian Arch-
duke Has to Retire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 8.—An official communique issued today reported: German attacks, following on heavy bombardments, north of Dvinsk and in the direction of Grovel, were repulsed. The enemy are stubbornly resisting our advance in the region of Halicz.

We have captured 5,600 prisoners, including 3,000 Germans, in the Halicz region.

Germans Retire Between Zlota Lipa and Dniester

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 7.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—The situation is unchanged.

Army of Archduke Karl.—East and south-east of Brzezany, Russian attacks remained without success. Between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester, we occupied, in connection with the combats reported yesterday, a position backward, which had been prepared beforehand, where, in the course of the day, the rearguards were concentrated.

In the Carpathians, Russian attacks were repulsed south-west of Zielona and Bagalidova, west of the Kiriababa valley, while Russo-Rumanian attacks were repulsed on both sides of Dorna Vatra.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 5.—Army of Archduke Karl.—In the Carpathians, the Russian attacks continue. Near Fundulmoldovi, our troops repulsed numerous strong attacks. On the upper Czemosz and south of the Bistriz, there was violent fighting.

North-west of Kores Meso, all the enemy's attempts to gain ground failed. South-west of Brzezany, we re-conquered the last trench of those lost the day before yesterday.

Army of Prince Leopold.—The situation is unchanged.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden, Monday evening, beginning at 9 o'clock:—
1. March "Jocks' Patrol".....Godfrey
2. Overture "Mignon".....Thomas
3. Waltz "Les Patineurs".....Waldteufel
4. Selection "The Arcadians".....Monckton
5. Song "Mona".....Adams
6. Sketch "The Alabama Minstrels".....Knowles
7. (a) Romance "At Twilight".....Retford
(b) Galop "Le Diable au Corps".....Gillet
8. Selection "The Daughter of the Regiment".....Donizetti
A. DE KRYGSH,
Conductor-in-charge.

COMBLES MUST BE DEFENDED TO LAST, ORDER TO GERMANS

Strong Re-inforcements Ar-
rive; Kaiser Personally
Watches Operations

SURROUND BASES

Important Centers, Barleux,
Deniecourt, Vermand Are
Being Enveloped

FRUITLESS RUSHES

Four Mass Attacks Follow
Fierce Bombardment, But
French Hold Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 8.—Wednesday's operations in Picardy confirm two facts. While the German reactions remain limited, the French pressure grows stronger and expands. Despite the sacrifices sustained in their counter-attacks, the Germans have been powerless to prevent the Peronne-Bapaume road being brought under French rifle-fire and have not succeeded in clearing the Peronne-Roye road.

It is stated that strong German re-inforcements have arrived at Combles, to defend it against the British at all costs. The Kaiser himself is believed to be on the spot.

Until the British bring their positions north of the Somme into alignment with their own, the French content themselves with the energetic intervention of their artillery. Thanks to the ground gained, Barleux, Deniecourt and Vermand-Ouillers, three centers of German resistance, are now almost completely surrounded.

Through the capture of the greater part of Berny-en-Santerre, the deep communication trenches connecting Deniecourt to the former village became impracticable, as well as the important stocks of ammunition installed by the Germans near the Roye to Chaulnes railway, which railway is henceforth under the fire of the French, who have arrived within one kilometer of Chaulnes.

The losses sustained by the Germans are already obliging them to modify the distribution of their forces and to work out new mustering-ings.

South-west of Chaulnes, the French hold 2½ miles of the railway from Roye to Peronne, which is the enemy's principal line of communication behind the Somme front. The French are intensely bombarding the huge depots of munitions and war-material at Chaulnes station.

Four Fruitless Attacks
The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Enemy counter-attacks from Berny-en-Santerre to south of Chaulnes were repulsed, with considerable enemy losses. We entirely maintained our gains everywhere.

A German attack at Vaux-Chapitre Wood was repulsed. Between Vermand-Ouillers and Chaulnes, the enemy made four fruitless mass attacks, each of which was preceded by an intense bombardment. We captured 200 more prisoners here.

London, September 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: South-east of Guiney and near Richebourg-la-Voue, we raided the enemy's trenches, inflicting severe casualties. The enemy shelled Armentieres. There is nothing else to report.

MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 12
Per R.M. s.s. Montague ..Sept. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 15
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Sept. 12
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Singapore on September 2 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.
The American mail is due on or about September 16 per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

French Secure Footing In Vermand-Ouillers

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 7.—Western theater.—The battle on the Somme continues. There was fighting on the whole front. The British again and

again attacked near Ginchy with great tenacity, but without success.

The French charged again on a large front south of the Somme. On the southern part of the front, the attack broke down completely before the German lines. In the sector Berny-Denlecourt and on both sides of Chaumes, the enemy's progress was counter-balanced by a rapid counter-attack. The enemy obtained a footing in Vermand-Ovillers.

East of the Meuse, repeated French attacks against the front from Thiaumont Work to the Mountain Wood were repulsed.

U.S. READY TO CLOSE THE LUSITANIA ISSUE AND TO ACCEPT TERMS

Washington Waited Six Months
To Test Germany's Promises as to U-Boats

Washington, August 9.—The United States has asked for and received permission from Germany to publish as a formal document the last note in the Lusitania case, which was submitted by Count von Bernstorff nearly six months ago. The State Department's intention to publish the communication is believed to indicate its acceptance.

The communication, dated Feb. 16 last, deals only with the principles involved. It does not mention the amount of indemnity Germany is to pay or how or when the amount will be agreed upon. It simply "recognizes liability," promises to make reparation by the payment of indemnity, gives assurances for the future and declares that reprisals, such as ruthless submarine operations, must not be directed at other enemy subjects.

Germany Living Up to Promises.

The communication, when submitted by Count von Bernstorff, was regarded as being tentative, and the United States refrained from accepting it because of the declaration by the central powers of their intention to treat as warships armed merchant ships of the Entente allies. During the discussion of this declaration, and negotiations over attacks upon the Channel steamship Sussex and other vessels carrying American citizens, the communication, which stands as Germany's formal reply to the last American Lusitania note, has lain in the State Department unacted upon.

It has been indicated by officials recently that it apparently being evident that Germany was living up to her promises, the Lusitania note, the wording of which occupied much of the time of Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff over a period of many weeks, should be published. The Berlin Foreign Office offered no objections.

Scores of Claims Against Germany

Hundreds of claims for lives and property lost on the Lusitania are on file in the State Department. Heirs of victims have filed claims ranging from \$5,000 to 1,000,000 each.

The note ending the negotiations over the principles signed by Count von Bernstorff opens by referring to the formal assurances given by Germany last September that submarines would not sink unresisting liners without proper warning and regard for the safety of life aboard. It refers to the long standing friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and asserts that the instructions to submarine commanders were so definite as to permit of no misunderstanding. It then says that the warfare around the British Isles was in reprisal for what is termed the "inhumane" and "illegal" blockade measures of Great Britain to starve the central powers into submission.

Students Depart

Almost 100 Chinese students left Shanghai yesterday on the S.S. China for the States where they will enter various colleges and universities for school courses of four and five years. Fifteen girls students were included in the party. Most of the students are going on government indemnity scholarships.

Following is a list of the students and the schools to which they have been assigned:

Chou Chin-tai, Detroit College of Medicine.

Ko Tsu-liang, Western Reserve University.

Shen Tsun-ch'i, Western Reserve University.

Sun, Ko-chi, Johns Hopkins University.

Tsao Mao-te, Jefferson Medical Col-

He Warns Presidential Appointees on Politics



(Secretary Wm. G. McAdoo)

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued a warning through the Treasury Department's officials throughout the country against undue political activity. His warning declares, in part:

"Presidential appointees are forbidden by statute to use their official authority or influence or coerce the political action of any person or body, to make any contribution for a political object to any other officer of the United States, or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes or to discriminate among their employees or applicants for political reasons."

He also forbids any such appointees from becoming chairmen of political committees or meetings and from taking any official part in politics. The New York Sun waggishly asks if Mr. McAdoo himself intends to obey these regulations.

ego.

Wu Chin-sheng, University of Pennsylvania.

Fu Pao-chen, Oregon State Agric. College.

Liang Ping, Mass. Agric. College.

Liu Pu, Iowa State College.

Wang Shang-chuan, Louisiana State University.

Hung Shen, Ohio State University.

Lin Chi-chun, Iowa State College.

Chou Ming-heng, University of Wisconsin.

Chou Tsui-chi, Lehigh University.

Chen Chi, Louisiana State University.

Tan Shao-fan, Worcester Poly. Institute.

Chang Kuang-chi, Columbia University.

Lin Chu-min, University of Minnesota.

Chu Shih-yun, Carnegie Inst. of Technology.

Chang Ko-chi, Carnegie Inst. of Technology.

Tsai Cheng, Pomona College.

Chen Chun, Yale University.

Tang Kuan-shang, Bowdoin College.

Chu Bing-yen, Wesleyan University.

Shih Chi-yuan, Harvard University.

Wu Tsung-yu, Princeton University.

Chen Ta, Reed College.

Chao Chuan, Wesleyan University.

Chu Ping-kuei, Johns Hopkins University.

Huang Hua, Dartmouth College.

Lin Chen-ping, Univ. of Rochester.

Chu Keats-synn, University of Wisconsin.

Huang Chung-hua, North-western University.

Liu Cheng-fang, Rensselaer Poly. Institute.

Wu Hsing-yeh, University of Pennsylvania.

Ten Fellowship Students

Yen Shu-tang, Harvard University.

Li Dih-wo, University of Wisconsin.

Ch'iu Wei-yu, Mass. Institute of Technology.

Wong Zeng-tse, Mass. Institute of Technology.

Hsu Kwung, Cornell University.

Wang Shih-van, Columbia University.

Thomson Mao, Cornell University.

Shi Tse-sing, Mass. Institute of Technology.

Huang Shou-heng, Mass. Institute of Technology.

Lee Kung, Cornell University.

Ten Young Women Students

Yen Hwei-chiong, Ts'a Sieu-tsz.

Fong Lien-tsung, Kwong Tsae-ngoo.

Yuen Sze-tsung, Liang Yat-kwan.

Huang Kwe-pau, Liao Hwa-tai, Li

Teing-lien, Katherine Chen, Yen

Kwei-chiong. Institutions to be assigned on arrival at New York.

BRITISH, SEARCHING SHIP, TAKE \$10,000 FROM AN AMERICAN

Hans Lagerlof, New York Produce Exchange Member,
Concealed Gold

FORCED TO OPEN BAGGAGE

1,000 Bags of Mail on the Scandinavian Liner Frederik VIII. Also Seized

Copenhagen, August 9.—The stiffening of the British blockade regarding American travellers is evidenced in the treatment accorded the Scandinavian-American line Frederik VIII, which ended her voyage today at Copenhagen.

She left New York July 26 and reached Kirkwall on August 4, being boarded by a commander and twenty bluejackets and revenue officers, who searched the ship from keel to topmast. All her mail, 1,000 bags, was seized. Certain passengers under suspicion were subjected to a sharp examination.

Hans Lagerlof, with American passports, formerly connected with the commercial department of the Swedish Embassy in America now in business on the New York Produce Exchange, handling big Swedish shipments, had \$10,000 in gold taken, which he concealed, the hiding place being revealed by a cabin boy. Lagerlof narrowly escaped being taken off the ship and also lost pieces of rubber and rubber cement found among his effects.

Mr. von Struve, the new American Consul at Erfurt, Germany, en route to his post, presented his consular credentials, which were ignored, and all his baggage was searched, although such action was not taken with the Danish and Cuban Consuls, also on board.

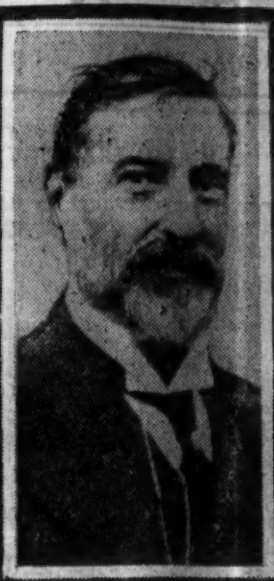
Mr. von Struve is the son of German parents, which is apparently the explanation of this drastic action. He has filed a formal protest.

The searchers took twelve pounds of candy from one passenger, and also a bundle of important letters in an ice-box.

It should be said the men showed all possible courtesy, especially to women, without relaxing the rigidity of their inspection. Lagerlof was given a receipt for his gold, and intends making a claim through the American Minister in Stockholm, whither he is bound. He was known on board as a rabid pro-German, as sailing America and President Wilson.

The Frederik VIII. carried several hundred Russians, called back from America to the colors. She proceeded after a forty-hour delay.

'Superfluous Women' Are Driving Men Out



SIR RIDER HAGGARD

Sir Rider Haggard, the novelist, has been credited with the following: "The superfluous women of England are in industry to stay. They won't clear out; and the men will. Before the war there were a million and a half of superfluous women and now the war has greatly increased that number. A million and a half and not a man to marry them. Now these women have found something to do. All are earning wages; and they'll stay."

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between the Ice
Cream made by
your cook and the
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THE HANGCHOW BORE—A Stupendous Sight!

See this wonderful and magnificent phenomenon. It occurs only once a year. This year it may be witnessed from the 13th to 15th Sept. The nearest, nicest and most comfortable place from which to see it, is

THE NEW HOTEL

West Lake, Hangchow
館旅新新湖西州杭



The Hotel is beautifully situated, the view from the windows being full of scenic interest. The hotel is delightfully cool; the bedrooms facing south.

Prices are very Moderate

The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. The table and wines are first-rate.

"A home from home"

Centrally situated by the West Lake at the foot of the Ki Ling Mountain.

LARGE PROFITS

were made by many residents of Shanghai, both Chinese & foreigners,

In Rubber Shares

during the boom of 1915-16. They had been far-seeing enough to realize that, although rubber fell to two shillings a pound at the

Beginning of the War,

it was bound to reach a high figure if there were any shortage of supply. Thus, many people—apart from genuine investors—speculated on the chance of a rise in the raw materials and bought shares

When Prices Were Cheap.

Many people are sorry now—and their bank accounts are the poorer—because they did not seize the opportunity at the right time.

There is a Safer Way

to make money, however—a speculation from which the element of risk (which must always exist in share speculations) is entirely eliminated.

At the end of the war, soon after peace has been declared, without doubt there will be

A BOOM IN LAND

in the International and French Concessions. Land is cheap now, and may be obtained at prices which will seem almost ridiculous a year or two hence.

Your Profits Are Sure!

Our speciality is land for any purpose and in any locality.

LOW PRICES
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SHANGHAI

WILSON ADMITS ERROR IN MEXICAN POLICY

But President Says U.S. Must
Take Positive Stand In
World Politics

New York, September 8.—President Wilson was the guest at a formal reception given by the Democratic National Committee at Longbranch, New Jersey, Saturday afternoon. The President, in a speech referred to the achievements of the Democratic Administration in the past three years and half, citing various measures taken for internal affairs, etc. He defended his policies towards European countries and spoke of the position of the United States in the future politics of the world.

Avoiding rhetorical phrases, the President spoke in plain and short words, and his speech is praised by the papers as a model specimen of its kind.

In regard to the Mexican question he attacked the persons who held ambitions in Mexico. "I admit that I made a mistake in dealing with this difficult problem, but I acted always on one and the same principle throughout my dealing with this problem," said the President. He also said that the Americans must take some measure to stop warring among the nations, and that the United States must take hereafter a positive course in the politics of the world, no matter whether she likes it or not.

He declared that the Republicans do not fit the positive period of the present time, and urged a progressive policy, concluding his speech with the words: "We are rather nearing the Progressive."—*Asahi*.

All Armies' Flyers Report Big Raids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—Official.—Naval aeroplanes yesterday dropped many bombs on the enemy's aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem with good effect. One of our machines is missing. A naval aeroplane brought down an enemy kite-balloon at Ostend on fire and returned safely, despite a very heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Paris, September 8.—Sixteen aeroplanes bombed the railway-stations and bivouacs of the enemy in the region of the Somme. A big fire was caused.

Russians Lose Aeroplane In Attack on Angernsee

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 7.—The German Admiralty reports: Several Russian aeroplanes, without success, attacked Angernsee in Courlandia with bombs. Our defense aircraft forced one hostile biplane to land. The enemy aviators were made prisoners.

Vienna, September 4.—The Austrian Admiralty reports: One of our naval air-squadrons successfully bombed military establishments at Venice and Crado. One aeroplane did not return.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The papers are publishing details about the last attack of naval airships against the fortress of London, the City and northern and north-western parts, which were bombed several times during four hours. Numerous conflagrations and buildings falling to ruins, proved the success of the attack.

Other airships attacked factories and the fortifications at Norwich, where strong explosions and conflagrations were caused. Searchlights, batteries and industrial establishments at Oxford, Harwich, Boston and on the Humber were bombed and numerous conflagrations were observed.

At Yarmouth, where the gas plant and aero station were the objects of attack, one battery was silenced. In Nottingham, military and industrial establishments were attacked; one conflagration was visible at a distance of forty miles.

The airships, during the attacks, especially over London, were exposed to the heaviest defense fire. Besides land batteries, aviators fired at the airships. In spite of being illuminated by night rockets and by 18 searchlights simultaneously, all naval airships returned unharmed.

FIGHT FOR SORAME

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 5.—In Tyrol, there was a partially increased artillery activity. In the Roveredo district, there was tenacious fighting for the top of the Sorame, which was temporarily lost but then re-conquered by a brave counter-attack.

The Italian troops yesterday morning crossed the Voyusa near Acran. Our reserves attacked the enemy's left wing and pushed them back. The fire of our heavy artillery accompanied the Italian columns retreating to the southern bank of the river.

During the combat, First Sergeant Arigi shot down an enemy battle-plane; one of the aviators was dead, the other was made prisoner.

German Food Riots Labeled Inventions

Berlin Says Not a Single Person
Has Been Killed; Appeal
To Neutrals

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 6.—The German newspapers state on competent authority that the recent foreign reports about hunger revolts in Germany are pure inventions. In fact, no person was killed in Germany in connection with the question of food supplies.

Thus, the reports which appeared among others in the Paris edition of the New York Herald and in other French papers told imaginary stories about riots in Germany which never happened. It was stated, for instance, in the reports, that, on August 15th, seven women were killed in Berlin, that twenty persons were killed in Muelhausen and that in Stuttgart the King himself intervened in the riots. All this is absolutely untrue, as can easily be confirmed by all neutrals and other persons living in these places.

Today, the Imperial Chancellor held a conference with the leaders of the factions of the Reichstag, at which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, von Jagow, the Secretary of the Treasury, Count Roeder, the Secretary of State for the Interior, Dr. Helfferich and Under-Secretary Wahnschaffe of the Chancellor's office were also present. The Chancellor gave general political explanations and declared that, according to the unanimous statements of the Chief of the General Staff, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the General Quartermaster, von Ludendorff, the general military situation was good, there being no reason for any apprehension.

Rumania's participation in the war was making the task heavier, but the final result would not be put into question by it. An extension of the age limit for military service was not planned by the Government. The fifth war loan promised to become as full a success as the previous ones.

The following further subscriptions have been made to the fifth war loan:

	Million Marks
Versicherungsgesellschaft Friedrich Wilhelm	20
Bremer Sparkasse	6
Sparkasse Coblenz	7
A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke	3
Province of Westphalia	60
Kur und Neumarkische Haupt- ritterschafts-Direktion	50
Crefelder Stahlwerk	2

Amusements

The Victoria

The week's attractions at the Victoria theater offer a variety of high class entertainments. Tonight and tomorrow night will be shown the fourth, fifth and sixth episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery." On Tuesday and Wednesday will be shown a feature film in five parts entitled "The Lady of the Camelias." The seventh, eighth and ninth episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown on Thursday and Friday nights. On Saturday night a company of forty operatic singers, tango and ballet dancers will be seen for the first time. Misses Kitty Rayner and Mabelle, the singing and dancing artists who have been pleasing patrons of the Victoria will appear each night during the week.

The Apollo

Beginning tomorrow night the eleventh and twelfth series of "The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel" will be shown at the Apollo. They are entitled "The Man on Watch" and "The Man in Irons." They are thrilling screen dramas. Other pictures included in the bill are Pathe's British and French war gazettes and three comedies, "Zephirin at the Seaside," "Love and Sour Notes" and "Lover's Post Office," a Keystone comedy.

The thrilling drama, "The Treasure of Trezor" will be seen for the last time tonight. Other good films, including a Chaplin comic, also will be seen tonight.

The Olympic

The seventeenth and eighteenth episodes of "The Broken Coin" will be shown tonight at the Olympic. Several good comedies and a new Gaumont graphic also will be shown.

The Towa Cinema

At the Towa Cinema tonight will be shown the fourth, fifth and sixth episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery." Several good films, including a Chaplin comedy, also will be shown. There will be a change of program on Monday and Thursday.

St. George's Gardens

Good crowds are enjoying the open-air picture theater each night at St. George's Gardens. The program is changed on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Shipping Bulletins

Tokio, September 9.—There are two lines between Japan and Shanghai of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers, one Yokohama-Shanghai and another Osaka-Shanghai. At Osaka, there being many cholera cases, it is now proposed that it will be changed for the present to the Kobe-Shanghai line and the N.Y.K. office will most probably decide to effect the change pro tem.



HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Comfort and Luxury

It has often been said that one may ride 300 miles a day in a HUDSON without fatigue. The reason is, first, because of its smoothness and lack of vibration, due to the Super-Six Motor and, second, because of the excellent springs, balance and upholstery.

The basic reason for the comfort of a car is the proper length of wheel-base. Logically there is a limit to wheel-base length. The Super-Six, with 125½ inch wheel-base, is considerably longer than many of the much-advertised cars that are on the market. Short wheel-base cars never can be comfortable. And the constant jerk and pound is hard on the car as well as on the passengers. It wears the car out. Short wheel-base cars cost much more, proportionately, than do ones with longer frames.

In the Super-Six phaeton the seats are wide, the backs are high and well-shaped, there is plenty of room. This avoids a cramped position. The upholstery is almost perfection, soft, firm and springy and of real leather. People appreciate the high grade of this real leather, and at considerable expense it has been incorporated into the upholstery of the Super-Six.

The upholstery is built on oil-tempered steel springs of the finest quality, and consists of curled-hair stuffing, the work being done in the HUDSON factory's own upholstery department, carefully supervised by expert upholsterers throughout.

Also note the position of the commodious pockets, one on each door, and the improved method of handling the detail of the flap, avoiding fasteners and presenting a neater appearance.

The angle of the seats is so inclined as to give the greatest comfort. The height of the back seat is sufficient to enable the greatest possible degree of luxury. The carpet covering the floor is of extra quality, and the new method of constructing the adjustable seats keeps them entirely out of the tonneau when folded, and makes a much neater job, as well as being more convenient.

The Hudson Super-Six is a Marvel

in

MOTOR—BODY—FINISH—PRICE

A ride in one will convince you

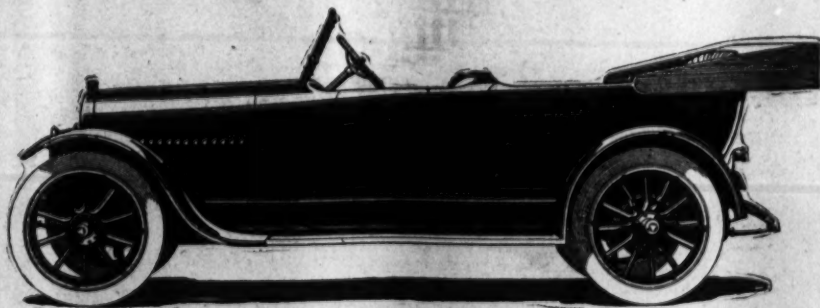
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LUSITANIA PAYMENT PER HEAD IS DENIED

Story Of Indemnity Agreement
Reached With Germany
False, Says Polk

Washington, August 7.—That the United States Government is unwilling to accept indemnity payment for the American lives lost in the destruction of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German submarine on the basis of a "head payment" was again emphasized today, when Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk promptly and emphatically denied a story appearing in a New York newspaper this morning crediting the Administration with being willing to accept a payment from Germany of \$5,000 for each man and a less sum for each American woman, and a still smaller sum for each child lost in the attack.

According to the published story, Secretary Lansing has in his desk a proposed "agreement" for the settlement of the Lusitania case, bearing date of last February, by which Germany agrees to pay so much for the American lives lost. Acting Secretary Polk authorized the statement that there was no such agreement in existence, and that the question of a head price for American lives lost never had been discussed between the two Governments. Mr. Polk added that the circulation of such a story was calculated to do a great deal of harm. He explained that there had been no discussion whatever between this Government and the German Government regarding the amount of damages to be assessed for the loss of American lives.

As it stands today and has stood since the last notes were exchanged in the Sussex case, the Lusitania question involves merely the assurances given to the United States Government with respect to the manner in which Germany intended to conduct submarine warfare. The "agreement" to which reference was made in the story published this morning is supposed to be the tentative agreement between this country and Germany involved in the diplomatic exchanges informally conducted between Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, last Winter, in an effort to reach an understanding for the settlement of the Lusitania case.

The margin of difference between the two Governments became almost infinitesimal about the middle of last February, when Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing a

French Commander in Big Drive on Somme



GENERAL FOCH

Much of the success of the recent French drive against the German lines along the Somme River, is credited to Gen. Foch, who is considered to be one of the ablest of the French strategists.

Gen. Foch first held command of the Seventh Army on the Marne. Because of his remarkable showing in turning the Germans on that river in the early stages of the war he was promoted to the leadership of the armies of the north.

draft of the proposed agreement, which was declared to be satisfactory to Germany, and which was understood to be substantially satisfactory to the United States Government. In this draft the German Government agreed to recognize liability for American lives lost, and offered to pay an indemnity.

But at that time the negotiations were halted by the announcement made by the German Government that it intended to regard all armed liners as warships and to sink them on sight. New assurances which were regarded as satisfactory if lived up to were given by the German Government last May in the Sussex

case. Ambassador Gerard was directed to endeavor to learn from the German Government the nature of the punishment which Germany declared it had meted out to the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex. This information has never been forthcoming.

Meanwhile the Lusitania issue has remained unsettled. Germany, so far as is known, has not withdrawn its willingness to stand by the proposed agreement, and President Wilson and Secretary Lansing could take up the pigeonholed draft and approve it at any time. They have preferred, however, to await developments.

5,000,000 Prisoners Taken on All Fronts

Germany Holds Greatest Number, 1,750,000, Dr. Mott Says,
After Visit to Camps

New York, August 10.—More than 5,000,000 prisoners, double the number of men engaged in any previous war that the world has known, now are confined in prison camps of the belligerent nations, according to Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who arrived here yesterday on the Danish steamship Oscar II., from Copenhagen. Dr. Mott left here in May for Russia and has visited the prison camps of nearly all of the belligerents.

Dr. Mott said that of the prisoners, Germany has the greatest number, approximately 1,750,000. Russia, with about 1,500,000, comes next, then Austria, with 1,000,000, followed in order by France, Italy, Great Britain and Turkey. Russia's prisoners, he added, are rapidly increasing, more than 400,000 having been added to the camps since the beginning of the last Russian drive. In six weeks, Dr. Mott added, 230,000 passed through Kiev.

Herrick for National U.S. Prohibition Law

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Official returns on Tuesday's State primary received today from thirty-seven of the eighty-eight Ohio counties gave Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, 80,007 votes for Republican nomination for United States Senator. Harry M. Daugherty, of Columbus, received 32,778, and Charles Dick, of Akron, 16,729. Senator Pomoren, Democrat, of Canton, received 51,418 votes to 31,121 for his opponent, John J. Lentz, of Columbus.

Herrick today came out for national prohibition.

Danish Senate Action Does Not Affect Sale Of the Islands To U. S.

Washington, August 25.—Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the upper house committee on foreign relations, has just announced that the action of the Danish Landsting, which is the upper branch of the Danish parliament, in refusing to approve the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States will make no difference to this country, as all details in connection with the transaction have already been agreed to by authorized representatives of the two governments.

The Landsting is the upper house of the Danish parliament, and while cable advices previously published have indicated that there was opposition in Denmark to the sale of the islands, this is the first definite information of a refusal on the part of either house to approve the sale of the islands.

Pink Hose on Men's Legs Shock Uncle Joe

Washington, Aug. 10.—Two pairs of legislative legs covered with flesh-colored hose that had never been built for masculine limbs gave a spice of romance to the annual Congressional ball game today.

The wearers of the delicate finery were Representatives David H. Kincheloe, of Kentucky, Democrat, and Edward W. Gray, of New Jersey, Republican. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, almost fainted when the pink stockings dawned upon him.

According to the latest count the game was won by the Republicans, 18 to 13.

The Charles H. Brown Paint Co.'s Products

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert foreign supervisor will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

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TOCOSEAL is easily applied and absolutely dependable.

If your ROOF leaks, have it TOCOSEALED, Then it WON'T LEAK.

WE GUARANTEE IT. It will surprise you what a good roof can be made out of an old, leaky one by the use of TOCOSEAL TROPICAL RUBBER PAINT.

WHILE OTHERS ARE CLAIMING QUALITY WE GUARANTEE IT

The Tropical Paint & Oil Co.

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Large Stocks on hand; Samples, Color

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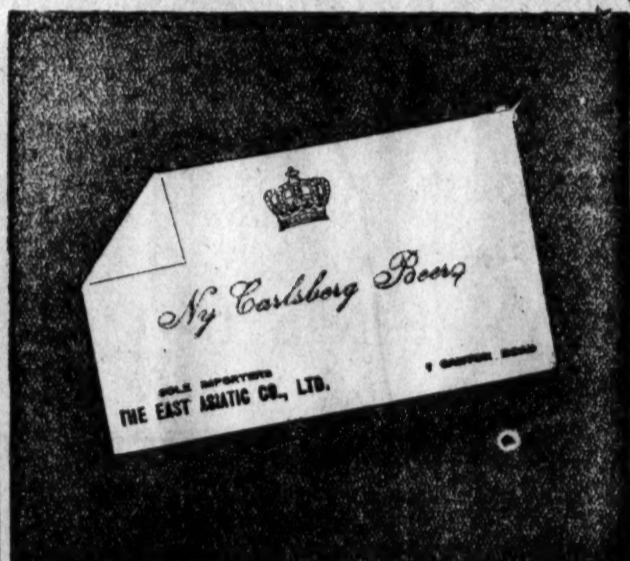
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With Cream
A delicious Summer dish

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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for September 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th

Your last opportunity to see

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"

A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-Plays

To-morrow night, showing 11th and 12th Series (the last two), entitled,

"THE MAN ON WATCH" AND "THE MAN IN IRONS"

These are easily the best of all the series. The revolver duel in the spacious lobby of the Grand Hotel and the battle between the Secret Service Agents and the criminals, are two of the sensational incidents.

Pathe's British & French Gazettes

depicting latest events of interest

"Love and Sour Notes"

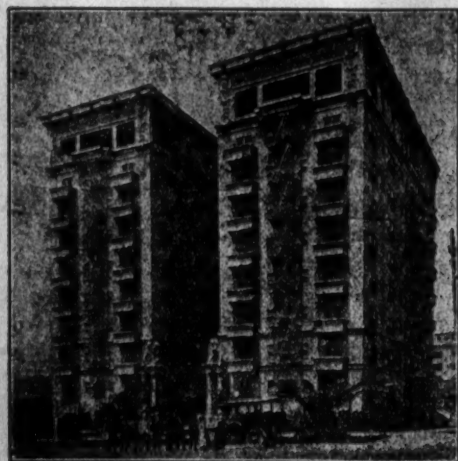
L-Ko Comedy

"Zephyrin at the Seaside"

Comic Play,

"Lovers' Post Office"

Keystone Comedy, featuring Roscoe Arbuckle



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ECONOMY

Is now the Aiming Point of every purchaser. It is at This Store that such a practice can effectively be realized. Our Goods are of the right quality, and certainly right in price.

THIS WEEK

We are opening out new Dress Goods for Autumn Wear. All the latest and newest materials from the principle fashion markets

THIS WEEK

We are making a special display of Fine Mizapore Carpets recently imported from India. They combine beauty of coloring and design with extreme durability

SERVICEABLE DINNER SETS

Breakages can be replaced at once of any Dinnerware shown on this page at proportionate prices.

The "Henzada" Dinner Set

A strong serviceable Earthenware Dinner Set, shape as shown, decorated with small Peacock Blue flowers, leaves, etc. These sets can be supplied for 6 or 12 persons as desired. Teaware to match can be supplied at prices as below.

Breakfast Cups & Saucers...	\$4.00 per doz.
Cream Jugs.....	6.60 each
Sugar Boxes.....	1.00 "
Slop Bowls.....	0.45 "
Egg Cups.....	2.00 per doz.



Set for 6 persons
30 pieces
PRICE
\$15.00
PER SET
Set for 12 persons
58 pieces
PRICE
\$29.50
PER SET

PLAIN WHITE DINNERWARE

This is an inexpensive ware, suitable for Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc., and large quantities can be supplied from stock.

Soup Plates - - - - -	Price \$3.25 doz.	Meat Dishes 10 ins.	\$0.65 each	Sauce Tureens, with Covers and Stands - - -	\$2.00 each
Meat " - - - - -	3.25 "	" " 12 "	0.95 "	Sauce Boats - - -	0.55 "
Pudding " - - - - -	2.75 "	" " 14 "	1.25 "	Sauce Boats on Stands - -	1.00 "
Scallops " - - - - -	0.75 each	" " 16 "	1.85 "	Jugs - - - - -	\$0.45 and 0.75 "
Bakers 7 " - - - - -	0.45 cts.	Vegetable Dishes 8 ins.	1.75 "	London Cups and Saucers	2.75 doz.
" 8 " - - - - -	0.0 "	" " 9 "	2.25 "	Sauce Tureens and Covers	1.75 each
" 9 " - - - - -	0.85 "	Soup Tureens and Covers.	\$1.00	Stands for same - - -	0.60 "
" 10 " - - - - -	1.00 each				
Round Dishes, 13 inch	1.25 "				



The "Newport" Dinner Set

Strong Earthenware Dinner service of exceptional value for the money. White glazed ware, decorated with Bronze Green foliage and ribbons. TEAWARE TO MATCH

Tea Cups and Saucers	\$5.00 doz.
Breakfast Cups	5.50 "
Slop Bowls	55 cts each
Sugar Boxes	\$1.00 "
Cream Jugs	6.50 "

Set for 6 persons,
30 pieces
PRICE
\$18.50
set
Set for 12 persons,
58 pieces
PRICE
\$37.50
set

FIREPROOF HOUSEHOLD CROCKERY



"Alps" Saucepan, French Fireproof Cooking Earthenware For Casserole Cooking. Sizes 9 pts. 11 pts. Prices \$2.00 2.35



Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins In Langley Green. Tot Size \$0.85 pair 1 pt. 1.50 "



Round Marmite This is the classical French "Pot-au-Feu." Size 7 1/2 pts. Price \$1.65 each Small size about 1 1/2 pints Price 80 cts. each



The Noted "Gourmet" Boilers

No. 6.	2 1/2 pts.	\$1.20 each
" 8.	4 "	1.65 "
" 9.	4 1/2 "	1.85 "
" 10.	5 1/2 "	2.00 "
" 11.	6 "	2.25 "
" 12.	7 1/2 "	2.50 "



Gourmet Crust Holders Price 25 cts. each



Egg Poachers Green fireproof ware. Price 40 & 85 cts. each



Radish Shells (White) For Hors d'Oeuvres. Size 7 1/2 inches. 55 cts. each " 9 " 75 " "

"Langley" Queen Ware

Decorated centre on buff ground. ARTISTIC and DURABLE. LEADLESS GLAZE



Teapots. Queen shape. 1 cup - - \$1.35 each 1 1/2 pts. - - 2.00 " 2 " - - 2.50 "



Hot Water Jugs With metal cover. 1 pts. - - \$2.50 each 1 1/2 " - - 2.75 " 2 " - - 3.00 "



Sugar and Creams To match Teapot. Cream and 1/2 pint: \$0.85 and 1.25 pair



Coffee Jugs (Tankard.) 1 pts. - - \$1.25 each 1 1/2 " - - 2.00 " 2 " - - 2.25 "



Oval Eared Fish or Gratin Dishes In White Fireproof China. Length over all: Size 5 1/2 ins. \$0.55 each " 13 1/2 " 2.00 " " 15 1/2 " 3.00 "



Langley Green Teapots Size 0 pint. \$1.00 each " 1 " 1.50 "

OPEN STOCK TEAWARE, ETC.

A fine grade of porcelain ware with a highly finished leadless glaze. We can now supply this ware with Green band between two Gold lines, or Blue band, as desired.

Prices of Sets
Tea set 21 pieces, for 6 persons **\$11.50**
Breakfast set 20 pieces, for 6 persons **21.00**
Breakfast set 52 pieces, for 12 persons **34.50**
Prices of Separate Pieces
Tea Cups and Saucers - - \$6.75 doz.
Tea Pots - - - - - 3.50 each

Reseda Green and Royal Blue Band Ware



Breakfast Cups & Saucers 14.50 doz
Breakfast Plates 7 ins. - 11.50 "
" " 8 ins. - 12.50 "
Egg Cups - - - - - 3.50 "
Tea Plates 4 ins. - - 5.75 "
" " 5 ins. - - 6.50 "
Soup Bowls - - - - - 1.25 each
Sugar Basin - - - - - 1.25 "
Milk Jug - - - - - 1.90 "
Cream Jug - - - - - 1.25 "
Muffin Dish - - - - - 4.25 "
Bread and Butter Plates 1.25 "
Covered Sugar Basin - 3.00 "
Butter Dish - - - - - 4.25 "

PRETTY TEA SETS

New Art China Tea Set OF 40 PIECES

Tall straight shaped cup decorated with bands of leaves and ribbon and clusters of roses. Exceedingly pretty. Price \$22.50 per set



"TUSCAN CHINA" The "Bath" Tuscan Tea Set Handsomely decorated set of 40 pieces. The colours are Browns and light Greens which are harmonised in a most effective manner. Price \$22.50

COMPOSITION OF SETS:

- 2 B. and B. Plates
- 1 Slop Bowl
- 12 Cups and Saucers
- 1 Cream Jug
- 12 Muffin Plates

If you do not see exactly what you want on this page write and inform us of your requirements, as we are constantly receiving fresh shipments, and feel confident we can meet your demands.

The "Rural" Tea Set

An exceedingly pretty Tea Set, with very delicate coloring. Price per set of 40 pieces. \$25.00

"TUSCAN CHINA" The "Lincoln Green" Tuscan Tea Set Design and shape as shown, clusters of roses and laurel leaf chains in delicate colours. A handsome set at a reasonable price. Price per set of 40 pieces \$32.50

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD CROCKERY.



CHINA CRUETS Similar shape to illustration White with Gold line. Price \$1.25 each Same as illustration. Price 85 cts. each



Mortars and Pestles Best quality. \$4.00 and 4.75



Salt and Pepper Shakers Tomatoes and Walnuts Price 55 cts.



China Hot Water Jugs With metal cover. Size 1 1/2 and 2 pints. Price \$2.00



Minton's Churn Jugs Cream Earthenware Cream or Milk Jug, same shape as shown. Sizes and prices as below. Pint 35 cts. 4 Pint \$1.20 1 1/2 " 45 cts. 6 " 1.50 3 " 55 cts. 8 " 2.00 2 1/2 " 65 cts. 10 " 2.75



SPECIAL LINE WHITE CUPS AND SAUCERS Plain and fancy embossed cups and saucers, strong and useful. Coffee or tea size. Specially suitable for boarding houses, hotels, etc. We have 1,000 dozens in stock. Price \$2.75 per dozen



Minton's Cream coloured Pudding Bowls are the best obtainable. Will not crack when used for cooking. 3 1/2 inches - - 15 cts. each 4 1/2 " - - 20 cts. " 5 1/2 " - - 25 cts. " 6 " - - 25 cts. " 7 " - - 30 cts. " 8 1/2 " - - 60 cts. " 10 " - - \$1.50 " 11 " - - \$2.00 "

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI'S PREMIER STORE

Peace Significance In Harden Writing

Utterances of Die Zukunft Watched by Europe as Index To German Thought

Maximilian Harden is the one man in Germany on whom press and public of the allied nations in Europe are at present concentrating their chief attention. He is regarded as the barometer of German sentiment, the herald of coming changes. The subjects which he discusses, it is believed, indicate the thoughts uppermost in the German mind. He is now talking of peace, and this fact, accordingly, arouses keen interest. Leading newspapers devote articles to analysis of Harden's personality, of his modes of thought, and of his ethical principles.

G. A. Borge, an Italian authority on German political matters, sums up the discussions of the allied press regarding Harden in the Corriere della Sera of Milan in an article on "The Real Harden." He says:

"Harden enjoys many sympathies outside the great iron ring which surrounds Germany. The articles which he publishes in his review, Die Zukunft, belong to the few literary productions which in these times can boast of international success. They are really outside and above the fray. Devoted in Germany by hundreds of thousands of readers, they are reproduced with zeal and commented with benevolence in the newspapers of the Allies.

"The English call Harden the 'Gentleman Hun.' Paul Louis Hervey, the noted French writer, admires him 'for his impartial courage.' Jean Richepin has gone so far as to dedicate to him in the columns of the Paris newspaper, the Intransigeant, an article entitled no less than 'The One I Like.'

"Even in Italy Harden has a favorable press, above all since the time, about a year ago, when he said things, in the way of justification of Italian intervention in the war, which must have seemed heresy to the German and Austrian public, and which to many Italians, good people, eager for praise, seemed very kind indeed. Since then his prose is looked for and esteemed, and the impression has spread among the nations fighting for the 'good cause,' and among them Italy, that they have an advocate, of at least a 'good judge,' in the enemy's court.

"This man is now being represented as a sage, of slow and gentle speech, as a moderator of the delirious pride of his fellow-countrymen, almost as a prophet giving warning of coming evils, in a subdued way, but in one clearly intelligible to those who have ears to hear.

He Fills High Role

"His name is now as much mentioned as that of the Chancellor, of the Ministers, of the party leaders, and of the Generals of his country. And yet he does not occupy any official position in the empire. Not the least among the paradoxes that arise from the singular moral and political construction of Germany's Government is the fact that a man without State office and without political responsibility should have obtained such importance in it. A society which, rather inaccurately understood, is regarded among us as the prototype of conservatism and of the spirit of discipline has room for a republican, and almost for a demagogic function, such as that of the writer in question.

"Harden, at 55 years of age, is no longer a boy who may be accused of using his journalistic activity for the purpose of hoisting himself to power. Nor is Germany the country most propitious for persons of the type of Clemenceau, men who are polemicists and newspaper editors when they are not cabinet ministers or premiers. A man, who had the dubious taste to wish Harden a great political future, wished it to him, not in his own country but in Italy. In the Spring of 1915 a Kiel newspaper pretended that it had received from Switzerland a dispatch stating that a leading Italian newspaper proposed Harden's name for the Presidency of the future Republic of Italy.

"In Germany journalism is a closed career, or at the most can lead into the world of business. Imagine a powerful nature forcing himself, either by choice or by compulsion, into this kind of activity, which, in the western European countries, is a high road to all careers, but in Germany is a road without issue. This very impossibility of leaving it will contribute to exasperate his energies. The concentration and singleness of aim in the efforts he puts forth will give to his words the insistence of an obsession and to his ideas a flaming light more vibrant than that of our political writers, who never find themselves so irremediably specialized and always have or hope to have an outlet in direct action.

"The intellectual swordman of the Harden type, recalling certain spleen satirists of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is represented in Germany by more numerous examples than is generally known. It had a famous leader in Helene, Gulbranson, the vitriolic instigator of Simplicissimus, belongs to the family. Maximilian Harden now

dominates it by his impulse, his constancy, his efficacy.

His Great Gifts

"His father, who was a Hebrew merchant of Berlin, of Polish origin, was named Wittkowski. This name, revealing the persecuted race, was changed. A brother of Harden, who was successful in business, preserved part of it in the first syllable of his new name, Witting.

"The family origin had much to do in forming the character of Harden. The rancor of one who has known humiliations caused ambitions to ferment which happened to be justified by qualities of the first order. He began as an actor, but fictitious triumphs and the pretended catastrophes of stage heroes did not suffice for his nature, athirst for reality. On the other hand, the broad road of politics and of office was closed in Prussia to a Jew. Thus Harden became a journalist by force. But as also became one by love.

"The native gifts which have brought him leadership in this field are so imposing that they may be compared to those of the great journalists of the Revolution and of the great political orators of the first century of the Roman Empire. Almost limitless is his faculty of reading, learning, putting to profit all he sees and hears.

"Implacable is his obstination in polemical discussions. Irresistible, at least for his own readers, is his style, which is spangled, iridescent, capable of broad rhetorical sweeps, and of pointed reticences, agitated by brilliant alternations of violent diatribes and of feline innuendoes. I shall not say that it is dominated by measured good taste, by severe and sincere simplicity, by love of solid, quiet, quadrangular structure. But I do not think that Harden, who, through his own temperament and on account of the country he lives in, is a polyphonic and rather raucous writer of prose, feels any special yearning for classical rhythm.

"Much water has passed under the bridges of the Spree since journalists like Heine and Borne had to emigrate to France in order to be able to speak out plainly. Victorious Prussia, like all plethoric organisms, allowed the toxins to circulate in her blood without thinking it necessary to expel them; she even regarded them as a stimulant. Harden, besides, had not the temperament of the exile and of the emaciated conspirator, but of the rough and resolute conqueror.

Punished for Lese Majeste

"For offenses to the person of the Emperor he was condemned to a few

months' confinement in a fortress. He came out of it morally strengthened.

"His little review was started in the end of 1892 and from that date he opened for himself avenues ever larger among the immense reading public of his country. Each week his review goes forth, humble, thin, dressed in a pallid cover, with but little matter inside, but what there is is acrid, succulent, irritating. It is the intoxicating beverage of Germany's intellectual powers.

"In the pages of Die Zukunft many reputations and many fortunes have been made and unmade. More have been unmade than made.

"From time to time Harden returned to his old loves, and the actor reappeared under the garb of the theatrical critic. Sudermann was one of his illustrious victims. But in the great majority of cases his articles, or rather I should say his discourses, for Harden is an orator and a lecturer even when he writes, were billious political attacks, solemn tirades against the responsible and the irresponsible figures in German politics.

In his youth he was known under the literary pseudonym of 'The Apostate.' This pseudonym was in a sense more exactly descriptive of his temperament than Harden, when he chose it, imagined. The most extraordinary phenomenon in this temperament is revealed in the fidelity with which he adheres to his friends and his notable infidelity to ideas and programs.

"He hates and he loves, and above all, he has sympathies and antipathies. He idolizes the memory of Bismarck, who in the last year of his life honored him with the widest confidence and made of him a notable specialist in contemporary history and excited him against Emperor William. Harden tenaciously manifests his lack of esteem for the present Emperor and those around him.

"His ultra-vivacious spirit confers on him the appearance of the independent man, of the republican of classical traditions, of the puritan revolutionist. But true independence is not founded on passion, it is founded on judgment; it is not shown in obstinacy but in firmness; not in polemical discussions, but in calm reasoning.

"It would be impossible to write a biography of Harden without deal-

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ing with his personal relations. It would largely consist in stating whom he has fought and whom he has exalted.

"But it would be exceedingly difficult—even impossible—to state in any orderly fashion what thing, what idea, what deliberate purpose, what indefatigable worker has struggled for all his life. He is a supersensitive person, an assimilator whom every current of ideas and sentiments whirled in its eddy. He has said of himself, 'I believe in everything that I say.' This is true; but how many things he has said!

Secret of Success

"His success is due in a great measure to the anarchical and ultra-individualist tone with which he says things that are in the mind of the crowds; to the elegant insolence with which he gilds and decorates the most commonplace ideas, making them seem noble and refined to persons already eager to receive them, because they already have them within themselves, although in coarser form. Ask him for fire, for spirit, for elegance, for wickedness. In this merchandise he is extremely rich. Do not ask him for consistency and responsibility of thought. That is not his affair.

"It is necessary to know how to read his articles and to understand them. It is necessary above all to have a good memory. Do not imagine for a moment that Harden is any old and convinced teacher of moderation and good sense. Among German investigators of the present great war he has his place of honor. For years and years he railed at the pusillanimity of German foreign policy. He tried to blow into flame the deceiving embers of the Moroccan fire. He circulated satires on the pacifism of the Kaiser.

"When he attacked and overthrew

the Kaiser's circle of friends, upsetting the candidate of Eulenburg for the Chancellorship, it being the culminating moment of that statesman's power, he justified himself for having 'washed so much soiled linen in public' on the plea that he was actuated by a 'supreme political necessity.' The supreme necessity in this case, however, was to prevent the Kaiser from having around him advisers inclined to a policy of relaxation and of friendship with France. Let us not forget that it was the bellicose Crown Prince himself who assumed the task of showing Harden's articles to his father, the Kaiser.

"In the first few weeks of Germany's victories during the present war Harden wrote that it would be time enough to talk of civilization, of humanity, and other such stuff when the beaten adversary nations had been brought to the ground and the German flag was flying over Calais, over Tangiers, and over Toulon.

"Italy, regarding which in May, 1915, Harden spoke with such Mephistophelian indulgence, had in the past no more cold or cynical villifier than this same Harden. Only a few years previously he had commented with bitter satire on the Italian occupation of Tripoli, and asked, with airy humor, if this was the way that Italy was commemorating her national independence, by conquering, at the expense of Germany, another country.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that if Germany tomorrow should overcome the present crisis and actually achieve a complete victory, in vain would the conquered count upon the magnanimity of this 'Gentleman Hun.' Among the cruel voices that would then be raised would be his, and it would again be heard, surpassing all others."

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London, July 28. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The naval program of the United States is a modest one, in the opinion of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, retired, one of England's greatest naval experts and counselors. Admiral Bridge was formerly Commander in Chief of the Australian forces and Director of Naval Intelligence. Since his retirement he has served on numerous commissions inquiring into various branches of naval activity.

"I cannot regard," said Admiral Bridge, "the naval appropriation and the program agreed upon by the United States Senate as more than modest, considered in connection with your resources and requirements, or when we remember that the strength of the police force should be commensurate with the treasures that tempt."

"The action of your Government seems timely. I have been one of those who consider the Panama Canal as an even greater asset for defensive purposes than for commercial advantage, and I believe that a larger naval program for your country certainly is justified by the inability to place perfect confidence in the canal's availability on account of slides now and then."

"I refer, of course, to the emergency of transferring quickly from one side of your continent to the other of your ships in case of attack, bearing in mind the wisdom of your being able to concentrate on both sides, until the problem of slides has been definitely solved, enough naval strength to meet any attack. It appears that your naval experts have duly considered this point in making provisions for 157 additional ships, including sixteen capital ships, in a program to be completed within the next three years. With your present strength, such an addition will indeed place your power on the sea next to that of Great Britain."

Wise to Plan on Bigger Scale
"I think it was about 1906 or 1907 that your country attained to second place as a sea power, after proceeding neck and neck with Germany and France, respectively, for a number of years. Then the United States seemed to lose interest and fell behind Germany. It must, therefore be a wise precaution for you to plan now on such a wholesome scale."

"Notwithstanding some divergence of opinion on the subject, I think it

Marie Corelli Sees Dawn of a Better Day for the Women



MARIE CORELLI

Marie Corelli, the novelist, appropriates Premier Asquith's now famous phrase as the slogan of Modern Woman: "We have taken our place and we shall continue to take it and to keep it."

Miss Corelli says: "Had men, from the first dawn of civilization, made women their mental and spiritual equals, there would be no war. Now we have taken our place, but right now is no time for recriminations or revenge. Now is the time for work and forgiveness."

"But when the war is over," Miss Corelli concludes, "then we shall seek our own and demand recognition for the worth we are now proving."

is quite safe to say that the lessons of naval engagements in the war have justified the generally accepted division into heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, and perhaps, submarines.

"I use the qualifying word with reference to submarines, because in my opinion the submarine has not proved a very important fighting factor during the present war. Perhaps contrary to popular impression the submarine has affected only to a very slight degree the tonnage available for the maritime purposes of the Entente Allies. Indeed, the shortage of tonnage which has been causing so much inconvenience, is due in an overwhelming proportion to the absorption of ships for naval and military purposes. Notwithstanding this fact, the possibility of the development of the submarine must not be left out of account."

"It would accordingly seem wise to consider very carefully whether the huge dimensions of the latest capital ships are compatible with the

possible employment in the near future of highly developed submarines.

"I understand it is now possible to control the fire of ships in groups, a fact not considered possible a few years ago. The belief in its impossibility was the reason for the concentration of so many guns of huge caliber in a single ship, thus necessitating mammoth displacements. If the fire of groups of ships can be satisfactorily controlled, that reason consequently no longer exists."

"The size and power of individual guns, therefore, need not be reduced, and if the same calibers are retained somewhat smaller ships might each carry a reduced number of guns. The number of guns of any desired caliber in a fleet might remain the same as the number of ships could be increased."

"The possibility of fire control of ships in groups does away with the supposed necessity of putting very heavy guns in large numbers in particular ships, thus enormously increasing displacements and offering, consequently, an easier target for the torpedo. My point is the well recognized one that what is to be effected in a fight is the concentrated volume of fire, which is said to be possible now without the close concentration of the guns themselves."

Lessons Learned at Jutland

"Coming to the lesson of the

battle of Jutland, the most striking result to my mind was that the guns and not the torpedoes were, generally speaking, the weapons that told. It is also of remarkable interest to note the considerable period during which our ships were in action without being seriously damaged by the German fire, which seems to confirm Admiral Farragut's dictum that the best armor is the return fire."

"Of our ships, the Marlborough was the only one that suffered from torpedo attacks, and she kept fighting, and made out so well that she was able to return to her base at twenty-one knots. What the actual German losses were by torpedoes we do not know definitely, though our destroyers were dashing forward to the foe constantly during the engagement, and they must have been effective in several instances. The point is that it was a gun battle."

"In addition to the classes of ships mentioned, I take it that your appropriation will cover the construction of special craft, such as mother seaplane ships, mine layers and hospital ships, and possibly even naval colliers. Considering the large number of shipbuilding yards at your disposal, it would seem plausible that you could without inconvenience, turn out the sixteen capital ships referred to in your program in the specified three years. And if the sixteen could be finished, as stated, there seems little ground to

fear but what in the three years the other vessels called for could be completed. As to the guns, it would appear that they would be the least pressing portion of your problem, though they will have to proceed in taking form even more rapidly."

High War Official Is Under A Cloud

London, August 7.—A bill passed the House of Commons today that is construed as a forerunner to a trial of a high official of the War Department.

It is a measure giving civilians the right to appear before military tribunals as witnesses and providing that in cases where civilians are implicated the court may be composed of civilians as well as army officers.

In moving the second reading of the bill today War Minister Lloyd George said that the civilian members of the courts would be members of Parliament. He said the bill is due to the late Sir Arthur Basil Markham, who had brought certain matters to his notice. Mr. Lloyd George mentioned no name, but said that all the officers concerned court the fullest inquiry and desire that whatever court is set up should

proceed with an investigation without loss of time.

Replying to criticisms and objections, and to Timothy Healy's demand for the name of the supposed culprit, Mr. Lloyd George said he was doing his utmost to prevent premature publication of allegations which an inquiry may prove to be unsupported. The affair was investigated by Lord Kitchener, Premier Asquith and himself, he added, and he was seeking to "protect the honor of a young Irish Catholic soldier against accusations involving dishonor."

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Quietness And Strength

THE man of varied and great interests who said he could do twelve months' work in ten months, but that he could not do it in twelve months, expressed the conviction as well as defined the practice of a great number of the leading men of affairs in this country.

Vacations used to be regarded as an interference with work, a luxury indulged in by people who did not understand the real value of life; but since Americans have become an out-of-door people and have grown more intelligent in matters of hygiene, the vacation has taken its place in the working year as a part of the regular order of things. If for no other reason a vacation is essential in this noisy modern life because it makes quietness possible; and quietness provides the condition out of which both clear-sighted action and clear thinking issue. The world associates quietness with the preparation of prophets and religious teachers for their work. As a matter of fact, it is preparation which all great workers secure in some form.

Kipling, in describing three or four great British soldiers he had known, commented on their extraordinary quietness. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were shining examples of men whose lives are stamped by intensity of action and quietness of temper. The showy, vociferous soldier has generally more of the journalist than of the successful leader in him. There are, and have been, great fighters who have the gift of making the telling phrase; but that gift does not necessarily go with the telling action. Wellington, like Roberts, was a small man and a quiet one, to whom boasting of ever kind was intensely distasteful. When a very old man, he was once crossing the Strand, and a man on the sidewalk, seeing him in the tangle of buses and vehicles, ran out, caught his arm, and hurried him to safety on the opposite side of the street. Wellington thanked him; and then his helper burst into a eulogy, explaining that the greatest joy of his life was to have been of some use to the savior of England. Whereupon the Iron Duke said: "Thank you for your kindness; but don't be a damned fool."

GENERAL Gran was famous for his reticence, his dislike of any kind of ostentation, and avoidance of the tinsel of the military career. Mr. Joseph Jefferson used to delight in recalling a little incident in his own life. He was in the elevator of a New York hotel when a small man standing in the corner of the elevator, his face shaded by a soft hat, said to him, quietly: "Mr. Jefferson, I want to thank you for the pleasure you gave me last night in 'Rip Van Winkle.'" Jefferson,

with characteristic geniality, held out his hand and expressed his appreciation, and then said, "But you have the advantage of me; I do not think I know you;" whereupon the little man said, "I am General Grant." Jefferson used to say that he left the elevator at the next floor for fear he might ask the little man whether he had been in the war!

General Nogi, whom the Japanese honor as one of their heroes, was a conspicuously quiet man, averse to every kind of parade or adulation; and it was almost impossible to believe that the Admiral Togo who went about this country so quietly and whose small stature made him so inconspicuous, could have been the chief figure in the daring naval exploits of the war with Russia. There are many effective men who take pleasure in chanting poems to their own success; but the majority of men who carry great enterprises through, like the soldiers who have been named, are men of quiet temper.

GREAT soldiers are often represented as enjoying the tumult of war; as a matter of fact, they are usually lovers of peace, and their immense responsibility calms them in the most exciting moments. The man who directs a great battle under modern conditions rarely wears a glittering uniform. He is often miles away from the front, seated sometimes at a pine table set in the open, covered with telephones and telegraphic instruments, with a group of aides about him whose work is no longer to gallop, with glittering orders on their breasts, over bullet-swept fields, but to receive and transmit messages. On the table before him is a chart on which the position of every division is marked; and as the divisions change positions these changes are recorded, so that the eye of the commander-in-chief sees before him in miniature the movements of all the troops engaged at a distance. He is surrounded by quietness; and his mood is one of intense concentration.

Not only do great and vital conceptions of life issue from quietness, but great action and material achievement are born of the intensity of thought, the brooding concentration of mind, that are possible only in quietness. The uproar of cities, the noise of machinery, the tumult of great masses of men moving, are as the waves of the sea, which, in spite of their turbulence and force, are all on the surface; the deeps below them are rarely stirred. The more intense the activity of a man's life and the greater the uproar about him, the deeper is his need of places of silence and hours of quietness. For men burdened with heavy responsibilities the vacation is a necessity, not a luxury.

Socialism Past And Future
In France And Germany

Those of France Would Have Risen Against Government
If Socialists of Germany Had Agreed To Support
Them, Says M. Gustave Herve

Paris, August 1.—It would certainly be safe to say that few if any men have been more prominently before the public during the last two years or more than Gustave Herve, editor of *La Victoire*. The greater portion of Mr. Herve's staff having been called to the colors, M. Herve himself is kept harder at work than usual, a fact which does not disconcert him in the least.

When asked to make an appointment with a view to discussing the question of Socialism and its future, M. Herve arranged an hour, expressing at the same time the great satisfaction it was to him to be able to do so.

The question of Socialism, M. Herve said, is a large one, but I will gladly give you such information as is possible in the time at your disposal. Ever since 1870 Socialism in France has, you of course know, been controlled by Germany. Germany, as the whole world knows, has during all these years been steadily expanding and increasing in power, both political and economic. German Socialism in the same way—and by German Socialism I mean the doctrine of Karl Marx, which is the doctrine of class warfare—has spread in a similar manner, until some of the leading French Socialists of today have actually fallen victims to that doctrine, and this in spite of Jaures's efforts. As a result of this, M. Herve continued,

what is known as L'Internationale was formed.

What I might describe as the chief plank in the platform of L'Internationale is warfare between labor and capital, that is, between the working classes and the rich. This you will remember, M. Herve said with emphasis, is a German conception of Socialism, but, he added, with a look of triumph, the Germans are beaten. I maintain that they are conquered and that the Allies are the victors, and we mean to return to the ideal Socialism of France, that is, we mean to return to the Socialism which was not strong enough to win the day at the Amsterdam congress of 1914. I maintain that French Socialism must be a national Socialism, which has nothing to do with class warfare, but which, on the contrary, recognizes very forcibly the value and necessity of co-operation of the working classes.

How are you going to bring this about? was asked. There is no question, M. Herve replied, but that this collaboration must begin in the very factories themselves. The men must be placed in a position to take an intelligent interest in the work. They must have some share in the profits, and also a voice in the management. The working classes must no longer be kept in a condition of servitude. They must no

(Continued on Page 9)

War Letters Of An American Woman

Most Remarkable Medical Discovery of Years Revealed

OF my own work and experiences I have so much to tell that I hardly know where to begin nor what to choose. Think of it, the first month is hardly over and we have already visited almost eighty hospitals! Yet every hospital stands out clearly and individually in my mind, as does each of the *medecin-chefs*. I wish I could say that every hospital has been as fine a type as its *medecin-chef*! These latter, one and all, have filled us with admiration—so devoted to their work, doing such wonders with so little apparatus and often in such miserable quarters; so modest, and yet many of them so really great (for we have learned how many are really famous); so courteous; so anxious to make you feel their gratitude for the little you have been able to do (and thereby filling you with humiliation); and so beloved of their men! To be a surgeon or doctor in these times, to feel that you have brought hope out of despair and relief out of agony, must be unspeakably satisfying—the only happiness to be found in these times of sadness and suffering.

It has been interesting to note that in every hospital where there are Sisters the hospital itself is cleaner and gay, the men better cared for, the surgeon himself more content, the whole morale of the place higher and happier. The men have books and games, the Sisters teach them how to embroider and work in macramé and raffia, and they do not hesitate, with all their gentleness and motherliness towards their charges, to "make them mind their manners!" The other day in one ward a man far on the other side of the room behind the stove did not rise when we entered. The Sister said nothing at the moment, but as we went out by another door not far from him she stopped and said, "Mon ami, one does not sit in the presence of ladies." In another hospital the Sister was even more outspoken, for she went directly up to the soldier and took his *kepi* off with her own hand! As a rule, however, the discipline of that sort is perfect. Every man, as the door opens, stands at the foot of his bed with his arms down by his side and his chin up. It is pathetic to see the poor fellows on crutches, or with one arm, or half-blind, standing to order; and nowadays we always ask the surgeons to let them sit.

It is the Sister, too, who ask us for soap and wash-cloths and towels, individual combs and little mirrors and tooth-brushes, for none of these is supplied by the Service de Sante, and the hospital, with only a *franc-fifty* a day per person with which to supply food, heat, light, linen, clothing, medicines (and in some hospitals bandages), and service, can hardly be supposed to buy soap and combs. When I see these thousands and thousands of men—men from every walk of life and from every sort of home and hovel—tenderly cared for, treated like friends and called *nos enfants*, taught how to live sanely and under good government and discipline, I say to myself that a military regime is not at all the undesirable thing that we in America have been led to think it.

The hospitals where there are Sisters have either *infirmiers* (men nurses) or the ladies of the town as nurses. Where there are *infirmiers* the condition of things is usually deplorable. Not that the poor men don't wish to do their best, but, as one of the Sisters said, "How can you expect a great awkward fellow of forty-five who has lived all his life on a farm doing the heavy labor to know anything about dressing a wound or the seriousness of doing it with dirty hands?" And in this part of the country there is no other sort from which to choose. All the men under forty-five are at the front unless they are incapacitated, and those over forty-five who are clever enough to know a *metier* are being employed in far more important work (so called!)

There remain the hospitals where there are the ladies of the town. These women are devoted itself. I am thinking of one immense hospital of four hundred and fifty I recently visited, in every ward of which were two women in nurses' costume, immaculate like their wards, all of them able and charming, and many of them very *grandes dames*. But in this part of France one does not find many hospitals so tended and so honored. There are few women able to give their time, from eight to twelve and from one to seven, day in and day out, regardless of their own homes and their own families. And even those who can do so are usually away at night. "And those long nights," as one of the Sisters said, "when the *pauvres* *petits* toss from side to side and suffer alone in the darkness, with no one upon whom to call!" "But are there no *infirmiers*?" I said. "Oh, yes," she replied; "but only one for several wards, and they are usually so tired that it is very difficult to wake them."

I myself the other night needed an *infirmier* to help me hold down a delirious man, and the *infirmier* was so fast asleep that I had to shake him hard before I could make him open his eyes." In this hospital for contagious diseases (among them several with spinal meningitis) there were seventy patients and only three Sisters to do the nursing! You will understand why I wrote in my report-book: "Wards untidy, uncomfortable. Men sick and slovenly."

There is a great difference in the atmosphere of a hospital for *malades* and one for *blesés*, and one feels it at once. The wounded, no matter how terribly mutilated, are almost without exception gay and laughing if at all convalescent, cheerful and full of courage, even if just operated upon. The *malades*, on the contrary, those with fevers, with tuberculosis, are without force, and sad, discouraged, uninterested. Their very look is a tragedy often. The other day I spoke to one of these poor creatures. "What can I do for you to make you more comfortable?" I said. "Nothing," he replied. The Sister repeated what I said, "Would you not like us and so?" "No, thank you," he said. She told me that he had contracted tuberculosis in the trenches, that he had always been strong before, that he had a wife and a little girl, that he was only twenty-eight, and that since he had realized there was no hope no one could rouse him. And there he was—there was no hope—and he in a ward with men convalescent, with wounded men, with men of every condition of health, all ready to take from him that same disease!

But this is by no means the only case we have found under just such circumstances. Fortunately, after nineteen months, the Government has been able to think of this grave danger. There is about to be opened in every military region (and there are twenty-one) a hospital capable of holding four hundred for the isolation of cases of tuberculosis. We have seen the one in our region. But think of the cases of tuberculosis! And the sad thing is that practically all of them would not have been had there been no war. On the other hand, the life in the trenches has done wonders, physically speaking, for some men. Mrs. T. has a friend in Chateau-neuf whose husband, all day in his office, was a prey to dyspepsia, etc., and considered himself an old man. When the war came, he enlisted, and is today the very picture of health. Some of her *fillets* have written her that, though up to their ankles, and sometimes knees, in water and mud, with often only a few hours of sleep snatched here and there, they eat ravenously, and don't know what it means to be ill.

I have been to a hospital (not here, but in Paris, before my return here) where I saw the most wonderful cures wrought on suffering men that I have ever seen in my life. Indeed, the whole thing is such a miracle that it is hard to write collectedly about it, and I know you will accuse me in any case of exaggeration until you see the photographs I am sending. They don't lie! Unless you see them or the men with your own eyes you think the one who tells you must be drawing upon a vivid imagination. I did until I went myself.

It is a small annex of an immense hospital where burns and frozen hands and feet are treated, and there I saw eleven men (there were more) who had had burning tar played upon them by the most recently perfected device of their so-called civilized enemy. (The Allies won't use it!) When they reached the hospital, the tar was still burning, their clothes were burned off. Don't think I went out of curiosity. Heaven forbid! I went to see this marvelous cure and to try to interest others in it. And I went knowing that it would be intensely painful to witness. Mr. W. said yesterday—he went to visit the hospital at my suggestion—that he considered it the greatest discovery since chloroform, and every other person with whom I have talked has come away marveling.

I hardly know where to begin. We went first to see the dressing done upon those whose feet and hands had been frozen at Verdun, men who had been lying on watch, immobile for days, moving neither hands nor feet for fear of being discovered by the enemy, along a part of the lines where trenches are impossible because of swampy soil. Have you ever seen gangrenous feet or hands? Do you know what things of horror they can become? Do you know what the odor of gangrene is? And do you know that almost always the foot or hand, if not the whole limb, must be amputated? Then you will know something of the wonder when I tell you that of all the dozens and dozens sent to this surgeon only one had to have his legs amputated, and of the others only a few lost their toes, and these because they had been first treated in other ways at other hospitals, and time had been lost before they reached him. We saw the dressing being done. It took great courage to look. Ordinary wounds are nothing to these. But not a man flinched or cried out, because not one suffered any pain! And that was why I could stand it.

One man talked to me in English. He had been a waiter in a New York

hotel. He talked calmly and smilingly while his dreadful feet were being painted with a white, waxy, liquid. (This is the wonder of which I am to tell you later.) Another lay on a stretcher rolling a bandage unconcernedly while they dressed his stumps. "Does it hurt?" I asked. "Not at all," he replied; "but before I reached here—" There were others and others, all with the same sort of hands and feet—all cheerful and interested in their own cases, all witnessing to the fact that they felt no pain, all fast recovering.

And then we came to the burning-tar cases. One doctor told me that it was considered the most terrible form of suffering. I fear you could not stand it if I should describe them in detail. When I caught sight of the first of them, I could not believe my senses. I could not believe that any man in such a state could be living. My indignation was the one feeling uppermost, and I exclaimed aloud to the nearest surgeon, "Why did you not free him from suffering?" (Meaning, "Why did you not kill him?" And he knew what I meant.) His reply was, "We have freed him from his suffering." And do you know, will you believe, that very man—that apparent wreck, every feature of whose face was then indistinguishable, eyes closed, lips and parts of his face burned to the bone, teeth all exposed like a grinning mask, whose hands were too dreadful for me to describe—talked with Mrs. T. the other day, only ten days after? That the features of his face are not only plainly distinguishable, but that the deep wounds are filled up, the flesh fast healing over with new white skin, that there remains on his forehead but one place not yet fully recovered, and that there will not be, within another week, even a scar? I have had all his photos in my hand (taken by colored photography), a succession of photos from the time he entered until the day of which I speak—in all, barely a month. It is nothing short of a miracle. Moreover, he told me with his own lips that he had not suffered at all after they began to treat him by this new method.

But I have seen for myself others who were recovering or practically well, have seen a succession of their photographs too—what they were and what they have become—and I can tell you that this is no unique case, by any means. There was one who had been a violinist before the war, and whose hands, swollen to the size of small muffs, were plainly visible—blistered, purple, green—beneath the transparent waxy substance which covered them. The surgeon made a small mark with his instrument around each wrist and cut the waxy covering. Then he turned it down and began peeling it off like a glove, and like a well-oiled glove it came off entire.

The man watched the process with interest. "They promise me," he said, in answer to my questions, "that I shall have the use of my hands again, and I believe them, for they have already done such wonderful things. If I had not experienced it myself, I could not believe that such pain as I suffered could be stopped so quickly and so simply." And I could not have believed that such hands could have been made ever again to resemble anything human had I not seen the colored plate of them ten days later! Though a trifle larger than ordinary, they were as white as yours or mine, with not one scar anywhere. The man was to leave the hospital in a day or two. He had been there less than a month. We visited another man whose case had been exceedingly difficult, for the flesh of his nose and lower part of his face had been quite burned away. (We saw the colored photographs.) They had tried to graft on skin at another hospital, and there he had been for fourteen weeks, suffering dreadfully, making hardly any progress. He told us this himself. He had been in the hospital where we were seventeen days. His nose was quite covered. His eyes were open. He could talk. Above all, he suffered no pain. But the surgeon told us privately that he feared disfigurement, as he had not been able to begin his treatment soon enough.

As we started to leave the ward two men came in with a stretcher. When they had laid their patient down, the surgeon called the younger of the two to us. (He was not an orderly at the hospital, but had been giving a helping hand.) His hands and face had been burned by the explosion of a gun. We saw, as usual, a photograph. Had they not told me, I should not have believed it to be that of the man before me. He had been brought here immediately. He had been here fifteen days. I could see no signs of any burn, though by looking closer I realized that his hair and eyebrows and eyelashes were newly growing out. The doctor asked me to touch his cheek; it was as soft as a baby's!

You will have been asking all along, "What is this wonderful thing? Why isn't the name of such a benefactor known throughout the world?" But isn't it the history of all great inventions and discoveries? I suppose it is because the cure is so very simple, and because, too, the man has neither wealth nor influence behind him. The simplicity of it is such that even I could grasp the thing after a brief explanation. The mixture is wax, paraffin, and resin. It is heated to 120° C. when it becomes like water and of the color of honey. Drawn off from the reservoir in which it is heated, it is ready for use. If you dip your fingers into it at almost 120°, as I did, it has only a comfortable warmth and dries at once about your hand when you withdraw it, incensing every

little fold or crease with an elastic covering through which you can see. All air is kept out and there is no moisture; and, you know, air and moisture are the greatest causes of suffering to burned people. If the flesh is not too frightfully sensitive, the wax (or ambrine, as the surgeon has named it) can be painted on with a brush. If it is, the liquid is sprayed on with a small pump. The member is then wrapped in cotton and gauze to keep the waxy covering from breaking, or, as in the case of faces, with a mask of gauze only. In the beginning the wax covering is removed every twelve hours and a new one is painted on. The removing of the wax causes no pain. As the days go on the wax is removed only once in twenty-four hours.

To my surprised inquiry if that were really all that produced such marvelous, such miraculous results, the surgeon replied: "Mademoiselle, we do nothing. Nature, left alone, does it all. It is as if we covered the man as one covers a plant in a conservatory, away from all harmful influences, and there the skin grows under the influence of the sun. 'That is all.' But it has been the work of a lifetime; research which has taken all his private income, and which has quite evidently left its mark on a deeply seamed and prematurely old

face. It seems so tragic that one who has found out how to ease two of the most terrible tortures—frozen limbs and burns—should have received so little recognition, so little help. One ought to cry aloud his name from the housetops! He deserves the recognition and the thanks due a great benefactor of the human race. But he doesn't ask it. He is the most modest of men. All he asks is to be allowed to receive as many poor, suffering creatures as possible. But he is very poor, and so is his little annex. And that is why I, among others who have seen the results of his work, am going to try to spread about the knowledge of his work, hoping that he may some day reap the benefit. Please help me to do this. If ever any one deserved all one can do for him, he does. The sights that remain in my memory, ineffaceable, cry out for publication! But because I don't want it thought that I am writing in order to advertise any remedy or scheme or man I will give you the surgeon's name and address in a postscript. Then any one who really wishes to help can get it from you and write him direct. If one can do nothing else, one can send crude paraffin, which over here is very expensive, but at home so cheap.

P. S.—Dr. Barthe de Sandfort, Hospital St. Nicholas, Issy-les-Moulineaux, Pres Paris.



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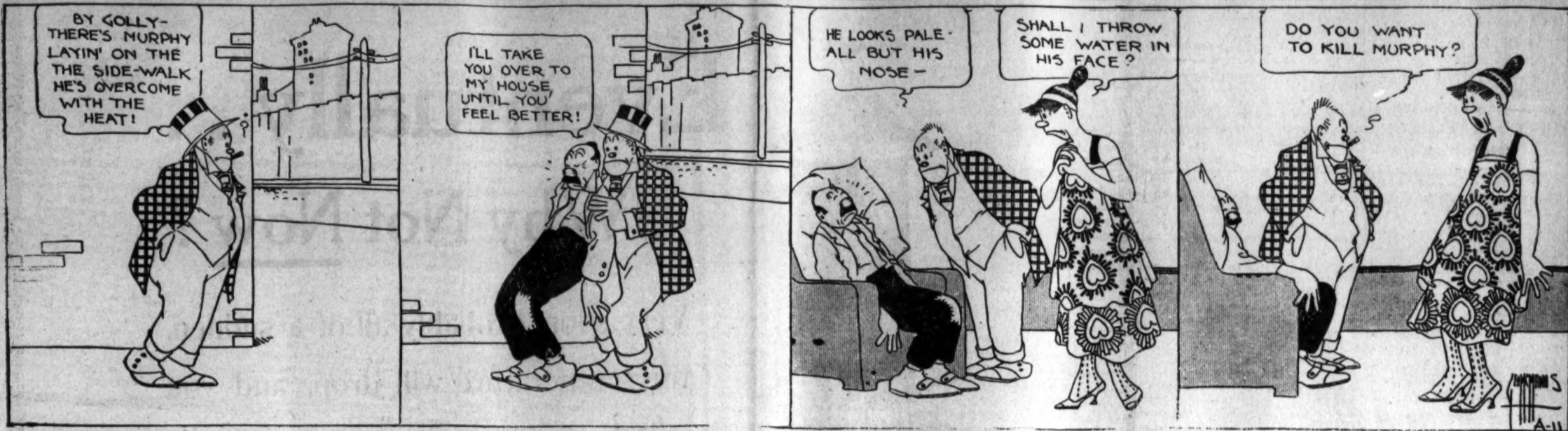
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Socialism Past And Future In France And Germany

(Continued from Page 8)

longer be used merely as machines—as tools. They must be permitted to co-operate. This is essential, not on the grounds of justice alone, but so as to enable them to take their proper share in rebuilding and raising the country again to its former condition of prosperity, and even to a better condition than it was in formerly. France must regain her former greatness and the help of the men is necessary to accomplish this. But you can surely not expect men who have not had the necessary experience suddenly to shoulder these great responsibilities? Certainly not, M. Herve replied. I advocate nothing of the sort. I do think, however, that, given the opportunity, the working classes will acquire the requisite knowledge by a process of evolution, and not revolution. The day will come you will see, when the working man will prove himself well able to direct the affairs of state. Take for instance, the mines, railways and other great undertakings. These, I maintain, should some day be nationalized, and be managed by the state, but not before the working class is in a position to undertake their share of the responsibility. Reverting again to the Inter-

nationale, you must not think that the national Socialism to which I have referred prevents us being good Internationales, but not, of course, according to the German pattern. The Germans advocate Internationalism among the working classes only, whereas I advocate the Internationalism of nations. I will go even further and say that our Internationalism has for its object the United States of Europe as a preliminary to the United States of the world. You see, therefore, that the German Socialism is directly opposed to the form of Socialism I am striving to revive. We maintain that the form of Socialism we advocate is more human, more ideal and more in conformity with the interests of humanity.

In France, M. Herve added, the Socialists are, as you know, fighting for their country, as I maintain they should do. Needless to say, I did not want war any more than I imagine anybody else did. As a matter of fact, I did all I could to prevent the outbreak of war, but I said that if war must be, it must be the French and German workers fighting together side by side against the rich. You see, I meant by that that I would never consent to the working classes being separated or fighting one against the other. In fact, I declared to my German friends that I would prefer revolution to war, and I maintain today that had there been a revolution, it would have resulted in far less loss of life than there has been since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Let me explain further, and say that I had even made every arrangement for the Socialists in France to attack the government, provided I was assured that our friends in Germany would undertake to do the

same. The Germans, however, would not consider the proposal, and this I maintain afforded sufficient proof, were one necessary, that their Socialism was, to put it mildly, of a shallow and weakbacked description. It is because of this, because of their failure to respond, that I returned to French Socialism.

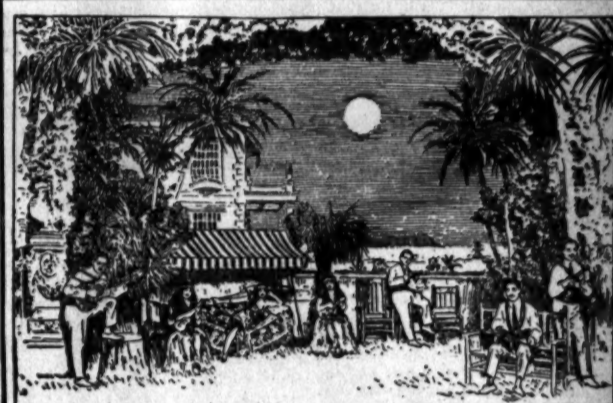
As a result of my efforts to prevent the war, I was, as you doubtless know, sentenced to 11 years in prison at different periods. As a matter of fact, however, I have only served four years in the cells.

Are you convinced that the French people would have risen and overthrown the government had the German Socialists done the same? Of that I am perfectly certain, M. Herve replied, but, of course, it would have been useless for the French to rise unless the support of their German confreres had been guaranteed.

As I have said before, it was because of the failure of the German Socialists to give us the necessary support that I have returned to French Socialism, and as you see, the French Socialist is not ashamed to fight for his country, as I myself would be doing had I not been rejected by the military authorities, with the result that I am still busy running my paper, *La Victrola*.

What do you feel as to the future of the Internationale? At the moment, I would say that the Internationale has gone, M. Herve replied. After the war, however, once the Germans have denounced the invasion of Belgium, and once they have purified their own government, then we shall see what will happen. It may even be possible for the Internationale to be revived, but if it is revived it will be no longer the old form of Internationale Socialism which advocated class warfare, but it will be French Socialism, which will have nothing to do with class strife. It will be what I describe as Ideal Socialism. And please remember, M. Herve continued, that what I say I am not saying as the spokesman of any specific party. I am just giving you my own personal views. In any case, he continued, German Socialism must be swept away and France must again take the lead.

And do you anticipate much opposition to your propaganda at home once the war is over? I fear nothing, M. Herve answered, from political opposition that is from the reactionary party. The French socialism of which I am speaking is, you will readily see, far more peaceable and passive than the Socialism which was rife before war was declared. What the people feared at that time was a violent upheaval a terrific revolution. Now, however, the radical party in this country are, as we term it "de bons bourgeois" and at the same time patriots, and that is just what we Socialists are also. Before the war we were at loggerheads, largely because we were misunderstood, and it was owing to our being at loggerheads that the reactionary party hoped to be able to gain some advantage. Now, however, we are united, and as we all know, "L'union fait la force."



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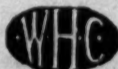
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AUSTRALIA BUYS BIG CARGO FLEET

Fifteen Steamers of the Strath Line Acquired for Commonwealth By Hughes

PRICE PAID, \$10,000,000

To Be Used To Relieve Wheat Crisis Caused By Lack Of Transportation

Melbourne, Australia, July 6.—"Mr. Hughes's Wheat Ship." "The Commonwealth as Ship Owner," and like headings in the Australian press signalized the news of the Federal Prime Ministers' quasi-commercial coup in buying the Strath line of cargo carriers upon the eve of his leaving England to return to Australia in order to relieve the wheat situation in the Commonwealth. That the Premier acted with characteristic force and boldness—for among other things the purchase has not as yet any constitutional sanction—is generally conceded; but whether he did wisely is quite another matter.

For those who see in state socialism no specific for the ills which trouble highly developed and complex communities Mr. Hughes's transaction will point a moral; it is likely that if he had not stepped between the Australian farmers with their "bumper" crop of wheat and shipping companies operating between Europe and the Antipodes there would have been no governmentally controlled wheat pool; and if there had been no pool he would not have been faced after more than three months of negotiating, with the alternative of either acquiring steamers for the wheat at exorbitant figures or else going back to Australia with the confession that the scheme was a dismal failure.

But should the fifteen steamers which he has bought succeed eventually in transporting all the surplus wheat and should the demand for ocean craft rule as high months hence as it does now so that they can be disposed of at a profit, the whole deal will be a decided feather in the Antipodean statesman's cap along with the feathers gained by his breaking the German hold upon the British base metals supply.

Arguments in Favor of Purchase

Apart from the gratification felt by Mr. Hughes's laborite colleagues that at last the Commonwealth is the possessor of an overseas fleet by which in war or peace its Government—by which they mean themselves—can engage in further socialistic schemes, the Prime Minister's admirers here urge that with the price, heavy as it was, (\$10,000,000) which he paid for the steamers he endeavored to buy the salvation of Australian wheat farming; that the cost of the ships is part of the cost of war and under the circumstances cannot be grudged; that the Commonwealth being now the owner of a number of cargo carriers will be able to adjust freights without allowing for war profits for shipping concerns and the British Government; that considering the abnormal value of all classes of vessels at present he drove a good bargain; and that the whole world being short of ships there is ample room for the lucrative use of every allied or neutral vessel afloat.

But Mr. Hughes as "Admiral Billy" has frank critics. These, although some of them admit that he was confronted by an emergency, hold that the steamers will not relieve the difficulty which faces the wheat growers and their financial backers, the banks which are in the pool, and that he should have bought neutral vessels instead of British vessels which were in use by the Admiralty for transporting troops. As regards the first of the strictures just enumerated, it is pointed out that at the opening of the wheat season of 1915-16—that is to say, the middle of December last—the Commonwealth's crop of that grain was roughly 175,000,000 bushels, of which about 24,000,000 tons were available for export; and that now, in July, 2,500,000 tons remain to be shipped. Mr. Hughes's ships, it is further pointed out, cannot possibly remove more than 450,000 tons before the next harvest, so that unless he invents in more vessels or gets the requisite aid from private parties, the pool will have from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons upon its hands which must be carried over to the coming season.

The Commonwealth Government Line, as the fifteen steamers will be called, is composed of the Strathendrick, Strathavon, Strathairly, Strathord, Strathleven, Strathree, Strathgarry, Strathesk, Strathberg, Ardnamhor, Vermont, Daltonhall, Ardangorm, and Kirkoswald. The vessels are quite new, and they average in cargo capacity 8,000 tons. Their average tonnage is 4,000. Most of the Strath boats were well known to the American Pacific coast ports before the war as lumber carriers to Australian cities.

A special interest attaches to the Kirkoswald inasmuch as while she was one of the Fabre Line plying between New York and the Mediterranean nine fire bombs were discovered in sugar bags in her cargo at

Marseilles on June 8, 1915. The bombs were intended to burst into flames from the heat of her holds, but for some reason the chemicals the bombs contained failed to work. Subsequently, in April last, partly as the result of investigations by the French Secret Service, a number of officials of German lines, vessels of which are interned at New York, were arrested on the charge of having procured the local manufacture and the placing of bombs on the Kirkoswald and other Allied vessels in American ports.

Herbert G. B. Larkin, who was selected by Mr. Hughes to manage the line at the London end at a salary of \$10,000, is one of the ablest of Australian shipping men. He had risen from a clerkship to a good position before the war and when hostilities began his services were commandeered by the Commonwealth Navy Department to direct transports at Melbourne. After being employed in this way for some time he was sent to London to control the business of the department at the British capital. He is 44 years old. Government ownership of a steamship line has for a number of years been on the Labor Party program, so the leaders of that organization are pleased over Mr. Hughes's acquisition. They expect great things of the fifteen steamers—despite the fact that State experiments in shipping by the party have been followed by dubious or disastrous results—and they foresee in due course the carriage of the English mails and of Australian products to foreign ports by larger and faster nationally owned craft and a correlative increase in shipyards, marine engineering plants and other activities on the same socialistic lines.

What Shipping Men Say About It
Sydney, Australia July 6.—Discussing Mr. Hughes's Commonwealth Prime Minister's rather sensational purchase of a line of English ships for the Federal Government for the transportation of Australian wheat, G. A. Parkes, General Agent in Australia for the United States and Australasia Steamship Company and President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I think the best way out of the difficulty (the congestion of wheat) would have been for the Government immediately to increase the freight rates so as to attract shipping to these waters. The Government insists on selling the wheat on London parity, but they refuse to give the world's parity for shipping transportation. If this had been done in the first instance or even as soon as the chartering brokers informed the Government that the anticipated amount of tonnage was not forthcoming, I feel quite safe in stating that fully two-thirds of the present wheat would have been dispatched."

As to the entry of the Hughes Government into the shipping world, Mr. Parkes said:

"As President of the Chamber of Commerce I most strongly disapprove of Governments entering into competition with private ownership."

V. A. Sproul, General Agent of the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco, (the Spreckels line), said that as to the size and speed of the steamers, Mr. Hughes would realize that these essentials to normal times had to be considered from a different point of view at the present war time juncture, in view of the price demanded by the owners. The utility of the steamers must be considered purely in relation to a great emergency.

"Viewed from this standpoint," concluded Mr. Sproul, "the expenditure may not be a bad investment. If peace be proclaimed within a reasonable time the value of the ships to the country in normal times will, of course, depend on the world's adjustment of exports and imports."

AUSTRALIA THREATENED BY CONSCRIPTION BILL

Premier Hughes Says Measure Will Come If September Recruiting Is Light

Sydney, August 31.—Mr. Hughes, Premier of the Federation of Australia, states that if the Government fails in raising the necessary number of soldiers in one month by invitation, he will propose to submit a conscription bill to a referendum.

A section of the laboring class is desperately opposed to the enforcement of the conscription system, but the general public is rather believed to support the adoption of the system.

U.S. FORWARDS NEW NOTE ON S.S. PETROLITE

Demand For Apology Made Of Austrian Foreign Office

Washington, August 11.—The State Department has assembled for transmission to the Austrian Foreign Office additional data regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the American tanker Petrolite, supporting the charge of the Petrolite's captain that the attack was made in violation of international law. The United States already has demanded an apology, punishment of the submarine commander and reparation. The new representations are expected to go forward next week.



Eventually .. Why Not Now?

Very soon, probably all of a sudden, the temperature will drop, and you will long for a comforting, reliable Heating Stove.

SOUTHARD, ROBERTSON & CO.'S

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES

specially adapted to the requirements of residents in this country, are sold at prices that will make it an object for you to examine our stock or write for further particulars.

Although our stock of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters for this season is the most complete assortment that we have ever carried, embracing all the latest and improved styles, it will be to your advantage to make your purchase NOW before stocks are depleted.

Our friends at the outports can rely upon the prompt fulfilment of all orders that may be entrusted to us. We invite inquiries for Stoves, Ranges or Heaters, whether for Cooking or Heating purposes, which will be carefully attended to.

STOVES FOR EVERY KIND OF COAL, EVERY PURPOSE,
EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

PROPERLY MADE, PROPERLY DESIGNED, PROPERLY PACKED.

MUSTARD & COMPANY,
Shanghai.



Sole Agents in China, Hongkong and Macao, for Southard, Robertson & Co., New York, Manufacturers of Heating and Cooking Stoves.

WOMEN OUTDO MEN MAKING MUNITIONS

Manufacturer of Fuses For
Shells Tells Amazing Tale Of
Feminine Efficiency

TRIPLE MACHINE'S CAPACITY

Earn from \$3 to \$7 a Day and
Are Drawn from Schools,
Colleges, and Homes

New York, August 6.—A little more than a year ago Will I. Ohmer was a manufacturer of instruments of precision in Dayton, Ohio. His business was small. When it became known that contractors for shells were handicapped by a difficulty in getting the proper sort of time fuse to make shells salable Mr. Ohmer saw his opportunity and lost no time taking advantage of it. Today the Recording and Computing Machines Company, of which he is the President, turns out 28,000 time fuses a day, has 7,400 employees, and a payroll of \$123,000, a week; and in addition to that the most remarkable thing about the plant is that it has demonstrated that women can become as good as or better than men as skilled workers.

Women, according to Mr. Ohmer, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, have been taught in the plant inside of three weeks what skilled workmen have taken three or five years to learn. Some of them turn out five or six times the product that the best workmen have accomplished with the same machines. The female staff of the big factory, which now employs almost double the number of the works that put Dayton, on the map, is largely composed of college girls, musicians, singers, school teachers coming from all parts of the country, and they get the same wages as the men—\$3 to \$7 a day.

"While I was in New York last Fall a strike was declared in our factory," said Mr. Ohmer. "We had scarcely more than 100 women working for us then, and I telegraphed them that if they would stick by us we would pay them men's wages. They stuck. We got more women. We established a mechanical training school, where within three weeks they learned as much about handling

machinery as skilled workmen had picked up in three to five years. And it is a fact that many of these women can get out of the machines much more work than men. Ours is the only concern in the United States making what is known as the European time fuse. We turn out the fuse complete from raw material. We now have 4,000 women working in the establishment, and I think our plant has done more to discover and develop the high order of mechanical skill latent in a woman than any other institution.

"We, ourselves, have been startled as the results accomplished have proved almost beyond belief. The kind of girls who work for us is not the kind you see in the mills of the East. Among our employees are 125 school teachers. There are musicians, graduates of colleges, and women of good families, every one of them making \$3 to \$7 a day. They run some of the heaviest machines we have including the big turret machines, which some thought impossible for any but a strong man to grapple with. There are certain machines which operated by male mechanics, turned out 200 parts of a certain kind per day. We put our most expert mechanics on them and the best they could get out of them was 300 per day. Then we put our trained women on them and, to our great surprise, they were able to turn out as high as 1,300 a day. We have taught them to set their own machines, to sharpen the tools they use—in fact, every kind of work the men do. There is another kind of machine, where men had been turning out, at the highest, eleven parts per hour. Women, using the same machines, are now turning out fifty-seven per hour.

"We have girls from all parts of the country. We started first with Dayton girls, but the news spread that women could make as much money as men in our factory, and they came from New York and from everywhere. Just before I left home, two girls from Texas arrived and entered the training school. They had heard of the opportunities, and immediately got on a train and headed North.

"We are offering inducements and are endeavoring to maintain the high standard we now have. If you went into our assembly room, you would think you were in the assembly hall of a college. We had one of the big department stores of New York hold a fashion show out there not long ago and gave the dresses as premiums. There are three dances given in our hall every week. We have a dining hall that seats 1,600, and we supply three meals a day, as we keep going day and night."

U.S. Ambassador Page To U.S. to Talk Peace?



(Walter H. Page)

Washington, August 6.—News that Ambassador Page has started from London on his way to this country and that he carries important documents and will confer with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, has served to revive reports that the President may make a move for peace before many weeks.

While officials here do not confirm the rumors that Page is coming here in large part to talk over with the President the situation as to a possible ending of the war—or at least the practicability of offering to mediate without stirring up resentment among the allies—it is the general belief here that this matter will be the chief theme of consideration. Mr. Page, it is said, will also talk over the blacklist. However, there seems nothing in the blacklist situation which cannot be handled in the usual diplomatic way.

The belief has prevailed here for some time that President Wilson would make a peace move in the fall. If has come from high administration quarters that the President would make such a move the instant he believed there was any hope of success. It is understood, the President has been watching the military operations on the west front narrowly, realizing that these might take a turn which would make feasible a peace move. Such a turn would be either clean-cut victory by one side or the other or development of a stalemate.

Ambassador Page's visit here will be watched with exceptional interest.

BULGARS SICK OF WAR REALIZING MISTAKE

Said To Be Gloomily Awaiting
Punishment for Attack-
ing the Entente

KING IS IN SECLUSION

Army, It Is Predicted, Will Offer
But Little Resistance When
Allies Begin Campaign

Athens, August 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—An influential Greek merchant who has just come from Bulgaria says enthusiasm regarding the war has completely died down throughout the country, and any hope of a successful termination of the struggle is now practically nonexistent, even in military and court circles. The Bulgarians fully realize the terrible error they committed last October, and appear quite resigned to the prospect of severe and speedy punishment. One political leader who is now contemplating joining the ever-growing ranks of the Opposition expressed himself to my informant:

"Last October, when for a long time the Entente had promised us the much disputed part of Macedonia, we yielded to German pressure to go and take it. Our military party made a far more extensive and serious move than our people would ever have agreed to. The people thought that once the territory promised us had been taken matters would go no further. Very few people in the country would have consented even after the severest provocation to war against England and Russia.

"We now have our eyes open. We see that the fierce struggle of October and November and the long, impoverishing period of armed inaction have not brought us to a conclusion of the war, but led us to a point where we find ourselves faced with strong armies of British, French, and Serbians, who make a combined army

infinitely superior to anything we can possibly set up against it. Against such a combination we cannot hope to prevail. We know that. What will happen will simply be that history will repeat itself. We shall do what we did in the second Balkan war; that is, recognize the inevitable and lay down our arms. It is, I am sure, highly improbable that when the Balkan offensive takes place there will be much serious fighting."

Czar Ferdinand is leading the life of a recluse. He receives no one except Premier Radoslavoff, never shows himself in public, and all the people see of him is when he rushes in a fast motorcar from Sofia to his country palace near the capital or when he returns from that retreat to Sofia. A satirical journal recently published a picture showing a cloud of dust with a vague outline of the back part of an automobile. The picture was entitled, "Latest Portrait of Our Czar."

Says Bulgaria May Quit Tontons

Providence, R. I., August 7.—The Providence Journal will print a cablegram from its London correspondent tomorrow morning from which the following is an extract:

The following statement is the essential part of a declaration made to me yesterday by an official of the British War Office:

"There is now collected in and about the District of Saloniki a splen-

dily equipped army of 680,000 British, French, and Serbian troops. Fully 80 per cent. of these troops are seasoned veterans. There have been many alleged explanations of the reason why this large and powerful fighting force has not taken part in the combined drive that has been in progress along the various fronts continuously for the past month. The reason is that Great Britain and France want to make no move that will bring them into a clash with Bulgarian troops at this time. It is very probable, indeed, that within the next few weeks Bulgaria will again shift her allegiance and declare her affiliation with Russia or withdraw from the Teutonic alliance.

"This vitally important fact, coupled with the exact knowledge now held by the British Government that Rumania is heart and soul with the Allies and will come in at the moment when they give the word, are the two outstanding developments of today which are causing more concern to all the fighting powers than the present military moves.

"The elimination of Sazanoff from the Russian Ministry has taken away the last barrier to Rumania's decision to join the Allies. It is understood on authority which I am not able to quote, but which is indisputable, that the entire territory of Bessarabia from Leova, at the Rumanian border, east to the mouth of the Dniester, on the

Black Sea, and along fifty miles of the Black Sea coast line, back to the mouth of the Danube, on the Rumanian border, is to be ceded by Russia to Rumania, and that Rumania will at once place 450,000 troops fully equipped at the service of the Allies for operations either against Bulgaria or in conjunction with Bulgaria if the latter comes in."

Shredded Wheat



SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT
The Food For Health and Strength.

A fine summer breakfast food
In packages containing two
biscuits—7 cts. (Mex)
package

4 for 25 cts: 20 for \$1.00

At all Stores

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

This Week's Attractions at the VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight and
Tomorrow Night
Sept. 10th and 11th

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

4th, 5th and 6th Episodes. Also will appear

MISS KITTY RAYNER AND MISS MABELLE

Tuesday and
Wednesday
Sept. 12th and 13th

"THE LADY OF THE CAMELIAS"

in Five Parts

and

MISS KITTY RAYNER AND MISS MABELLE
IN NEW ACTS

Thursday and
Friday
Sept. 14th and 15th

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

7th, 8th and 9th Episodes. Also New Acts by

MISS KITTY RAYNER AND MISS MABELLE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH

GREAT VARIETY COMPANY

40

Consisting of Forty Star Artistes

COMEDY, OPERETTA, TANGO DANCERS, BALLET DANCERS, SINGERS, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS—SPLENDID COSTUMES—FULL ORCHESTRA

Prices: \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00

Book your seats early at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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BUCHANAN'S
"RED SEAL"
Without a Peer

GARNER, QUELCH
& CO.
WINE MERCHANTS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 9, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.9875	
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch.	
Bar Silver:	
Copper Cash:	1920
Overseas:	
Buying rate, @ 3-0-0—Tls.	6.59
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex.	9.14
Peking Bar:	341
Native Interest:05

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver:	32 3/4
Bank rate of discount:	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London:	28.00
Ex. N. Y. on London:	47.6 1/2
Consols:	2

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London:	T.T. 3-3/4
India:	T.T. 225
Paris:	T.T. 423
Paris:	Demand 423 1/2
New York:	T.T. 72 1/2
New York:	Demand 72 1/2
Hongkong:	T.T. 72
Japan:	T.T. 70 1/2
Batavia:	T.T. 175

Bank's Buying Rate	
London:	4 m-s. Ctds. 3-1 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Docy. 3-1 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Ctds. 3-1 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Docy. 3-2 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s. 435
New York:	4 m-s. 75 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER	
41-Hk. Tls.	5.93
41-Hk. Tls.	4.72
41-Hk. Tls.	3.86
41-Hk. Tls.	1.25
41-Hk. Tls.	1.57
41-Hk. Tls.	3.53
41-Hk. Tls.	2.40
41-Hk. Tls.	1.50
41-Hk. Tls.	1.50
41-Hk. Tls.	1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 9, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50	
Isatu Anams Tls. 1.90	
Consolidated Tls. 4.05	
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.25	
Kapalas Tls. 1.20	
Padangs Tls. 16.50	
Semambus Tls. 1.85	
Shanghai Bahangs Tls. 2.22 1/2	
Penciklans Tls. 11.75	
Bates Tls. 2.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50	
Kota Bahros Tls. 12.50	

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 9, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Permatas Tls. 5.65 cash	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.55 cash	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 October	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.05 October	
Yangtzeop Tls. 5.30 cash	
Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash	
Direct	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.60 September	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash	
Samagams Tls. 1.30 cash	
Zhangbes Tls. 7.80 cash	
Cathay (ord) Tls. 2.00 cash	
Yangtzeop Tls. 5.35 cash	

Piece Goods and Yam

Messrs. Ibert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There has been a quiet week. The undertone of the market is good as regards dyed and fancy goods, though quiet in staples. The level of prices in the last named class, is hopelessly disproportionate to replacing costs, even helped out by present high exchange.

Hankow demand continues to be very dull, with the price of native interest for day-to-day loans rising rapidly owing to scarcity of current money. Probably slack exports have a good deal to do with this, but hints that the political situation, beneath the surface, is not so contented as would appear, may have some influence on the position.

Home prices are going sky-high, and are sufficient to make even the boldest of operators hold their breath and gasp, while apparently Lancashire also is somewhat nervous of commitments at fancy rates, being thrown up later on, on account of deliveries not up to time, and are hedging off behind comfortable barriers of safeguard in this respect.

In five days more the Chinese "Mid-autumn" festival takes place, after which the usual sanguine expectations of improvement in demand.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Which seldom eventuate, are being circulated by native dealers.

Grey Shirtings 8 1/4-lbs.—Scarcely any movement in stocks to report this week and under this heading only a parcel of Mandarin at Tls. 2.97 1/2 for the North to advise. Auction values easy.

9 11-lbs. In 10 lbs for the North, Smoker at Tls. 4.50. At the sales light weights in and out but heavy weights steady.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—A sale of Blue Stag at Tls. 4.67 1/2 for the Yangtze ports is reported. Prices at auction on the easy side.

Jeans.—Sales for the River ports of Three Staghead, in both 40 and 30 yards are recorded at Tls. 5.55 and Tls. 4.15 respectively.

White Shirtings.—About 3,300 Pieces of Nine Tah at Tls. 5.50 and Cash at Tls. 5.48 have changed hands for the Szechuen market. Auction prices easy. We have also a sale of Bleached T-Cloths to advise for Chefoo, Three Mandarin at Tls. 5.00.

Drills and Sheetings.—We are without particulars of sales to report under this heading. We understand, however, that Japanese Mills are asking advances on previous prices.

Dyed & Fancy Cottons.—The private market for Fast Blacks is strong and for Venetians steady. The former were also strong at auction and the latter steady.

Cotton.—The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired from an agricultural point of view, and it would seem that from the neighborhood of Shanghai, we shall see a good cotton crop. Prices have eased somewhat for local cotton, and a fair business is reported to have been done in new seasons for delivery next month at the following rates:—

Tungchow at Tls. 24.40 to Tls. 24.00; Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.80 to Tls. 22.60; Shanghai Cotton at Tls. 22.60 to Tls. 21.50; Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 21.50 to Tls. 21.00.

Market closing fairly steady.

The highest price touched on the Liverpool market for Middling American, was quoted by Reuters on the 4th instant at 9.90d. The last quotation by Reuters being as follows:—

Middling American at 9.71d., Egyptian at 13.25d., Bengal Cotton at 7.15d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market, although quiet with no business, may be said to be quite steady.

Indian Yarn.—The market for these spinnings is quiet with but few transactions to record:—

10's—50 Bales Jubilee (Ring) at Tls. 85/85.50, 150 Bales Tricurdass (Ring) at Tls. 86.00, 250 Bales Sorab at Tls. 87.00 and 200 Vase at Tls. 88.00.

Japanese Yarn.—The volume of business is smaller than last week and at a lower level.

16's—100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 103.75, 100 Bales Fukushima Woman and Boat at Tls. 102.00, 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 101.50, 20's—200 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 106.00.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Router's Service

London, September 7.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 24 per cent.

Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

A firm tone still prevails on the local market, and buyers are much in evidence. Rubbers show in many cases a further advance. Cottons are all in demand. Langkats remain stationary at Tls. 26 1/2 buyers.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital: .. Tls. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital: .. Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31.3.15) Tls. 9,969,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital: .. £1,300,000

Reserve Fund: .. 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders: .. 1,300,000

Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

C. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

Ch. Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangalore, Ipoh, Raigoon, Bangkok, Ipoh, Raigoon, Bombay, Karachi, Serebman, Calcutta, Koba, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Java, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower Burma), Singapore, New York, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods, rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital: .. Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserve Fund: .. Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Sangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtse, Singapore, Jibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, (along) Papeete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:

* FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

* LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital: .. Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS: AND MARSEILLES Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital: .. \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver: .. 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: .. \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

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S. A. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

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J. A. Plummer, Esq.

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Chief Manager:

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London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid): .. 45,000,000

Reserve Fund: .. 22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government: .. 3,500,000

Reserve Fund: .. 1,753,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hanoi, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan- Hongkong, Tientsin, chendse) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chafoo, Nicolayowak, Yokohama.

Daluy (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAVE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital: .. \$60,000,000

Subscribed Capital: .. \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital: .. \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$745 B.
Chartered	\$252.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	\$290 B.
Cathay, pref.	\$5.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$395 B.
North China	\$155 B.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Kiangtse	\$355 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$390 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	1009 S.
"Shell"	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 18 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	\$25. 5d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Raub.	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Dock	\$74 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 94 B.
Welshland Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50 B.
Cotton Mills	
Hwo	Tls. 150.
Hwo Pref.	Tls. 107 B.
International	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65.
Oriental	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 530 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tle.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 110 B.
Green Island	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sunatra	Tls. 100 B.
Stores	
Mall and Holtz	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$60 B.
Moutrie	Tls. 10 B.
Watson	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst	Tls. 14.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12.65 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.5.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25.
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.85 B.
Buta	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.12 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16.
Cheng	Tls. 3.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.06 B.
Domimion	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 31 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kapala	Tls. 33 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10 B.
Kroowok Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Pernats	Tls. 1.60 B.
Rapah	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samarang	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Seckee	Tls. 1.85 B.
Semamba	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15 S.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 2.23 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60.
Sunah	Tls. 13 1/2.
Sungel Dur	Tls. 0 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.35.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2.80.
Talping	Tls. 1.30 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 27 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 3 1/2.
Uluohi	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Zianghe	Tls. 110 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 11.
Oulty Dairy	Tls. 11.
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 90 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 90 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 251.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for September 8 was 104 tons."

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, September 8.—Today's metal prices were:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. 110 10 0
American Electrolytic 99
90% Copper f. o. b. 131 0 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton. Nominal.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 29 15 0
Quicksilver, Second hand
Ex Warehouse f. o. b.
(1s. Extra in flask) 17 15 0
Tinplate, L. C. W. 20-25
100 lbs. 112 Sheets per
Case tin lined Cases
without Hoops f. o. b.
Wales 31s. Nom.
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London
or Liverpool (less
1/4%) 15d.
Standard Tin (Cash) 170 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 47 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge
f. o. b. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 170 15 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
London, September 8.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 3 1/4 for 3/6 160 1/4
Cheques on London at Paris
Frs. 27.98
T.T. on London at New
York \$4.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/2 d.
Market rate of Discount 5 1/2 %
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. 12.70 d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde
and Bengal 6.90 d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot
Plantation Rubber October
(Sellers) 2 3/4 %
Indian Tea 9 1/2 d.
Ceylon Tea 9 1/2 d.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twelfth
Sunday after Trinity (September 10).
8 a.m. Holy Communion and Ser-
mon; Preacher, the Sub-Dean. 11
a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany;
Hymns, 161, 214. 5.30 p.m. Children's
Service (On Deanery Lawn), 6 p.m.
Evening Prayer: Hymns, 207, 235,
37; Preacher, the Sub-Dean.
Wednesday (September 13) War
Intercessions at 6 p.m. Bubbling
Well Chapel. 8 a.m. Holy Com-
munion.
Union Church.—September 10, 11
a.m. Preacher:—Dr. Hopkyn Rees.
Chant, 33. Hymns, 222, 336, Stainer's
for men at the front. 6 p.m.
Preacher Rev. A. L. Greig. Chant,
136. Hymns, 357, 428, 425.
St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—
12th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m.
Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m. Morn-
ing Prayer, Sermon. Hymns, 160,
178, 184, 370. Preacher: The
Chaplain. 6.00 p.m. Evening Prayer
and Sermon. Hymns, 12, 230, 340,
19. Preacher: The Chaplain.
St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesfield.
Evening Prayer in English at six
o'clock. Preacher:—The Rev. F. L.
Hawks Pott, D.D.
Christian Science Society of Shang-
hai, Masonico Hall, The Bund. Sun-
day service, 11 a.m. Subject:—
"Substance." Wednesday evening, 6
p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nan-
king Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to
12.30.
Shanghai Free Christian Church

(Corner of Range and Chapoo
Roads).—On Sunday next the ser-
vices in the above will be conducted
as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr.
W. T. Herbert. Evening 6 p.m. by
Mr. J. S. Orr.
St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday
Masses, at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10. Bene-
diction, at 4 p.m. Week days,
masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. China from Hong-
kong:—Mrs. L. Habersang, Mr. Ong
Chung-sing, Mr. Wong Hin-mien. In
Transit:—Mrs. F. E. Cameron, Mrs.
Chuck Shee, Mrs. Leong Shee, Mr.
Tong Tin-wai, Miss Tong Kim-ha,
Mr. S. Alkin, Mr. J. Glickman, Mr.
L. Mechlin, Mr. Leong Kwan-ku,
Mrs. Kwan Suey-ting, Mr. Kwan
Chan, Mr. Yee Ling.
Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foo-
chow:—Mr. Diedreksen, Mr. K.
Hasegawa, Mr. S. Yanagida, Mr.
Kangaki, Mr. K. Furuta, Mr. N.
Yamamura, Mrs. J. Oadney and
child.

Per C.M. s.s. Hainkong from Che-
foo:—Mrs. Bourricot and 2 children,
Mrs. Yantier and child.
Per I.C. s.s. Kutwo from Han-
kow:—Mr. Hatblew and Mr. Turner.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from
Japan:—Mrs. E. H. Grooms, Mrs.
Carl Leonard Seitz, Miss Viola J.
Seitz, Mr. Clay Cou. L. Seitz, Mr.
Kenrick D. Thomas, Miss M. W.
Meeny, Mrs. Thomlinson, Mrs. L.
Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss
K. Leach, Miss D. Evans, Mrs. Van
Corbeck and 2 daughters, Mrs. Ed-
ward Wheen, Miss Margery Wheen,
Mr. H. G. Evans, Mrs. A. M. Evans,
Mrs. E. T. Surman and infant, Mr.
A. D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Stenoki
and 2 children, Mr. St. John Wilding,
Mrs. Wilding and child, Mrs. A. Kline
and child, Mrs. Norman Spark, Miss
Polly Pemberton and 2 children, Mr. N.
Parry, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. J.
Quayle.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Han-
kow:—Mr. C. Lisher, Mrs. Swart, Mr.
and Mrs. Credock.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ning-
po:—Mr. Corbin.

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Makers, London, the Late

Professor Sylvanus Thompson

being the chief examiner for the

above Diploma.

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—The typhoon crosses Tongking
to the N. of Hanoi. There is a more
and more defined depression far to
the E. of Luzon and to the S. of the
Loochoos. Oppressive heat and
thunder for a long time at Shanghai
during the afternoon. Monsoon
along our coasts.
9.—The pressure starts falling at
Shanghai. Constant S.E. breezes.
Fine weather.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, September 9, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mm.	707.15	708.10
" " inches.	28.88	28.90
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-1.43	-1.25
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-0.66	-1.12
Direction	SE	SE
Wind	14	21
Miles	5.7	14.0
Temperature: Cent.	27.0	29.6
" Fahrenheit	80.6	85.3
Wet-bulb temp.	20.0	21.0
Wet-bulb temp. 5-10	4	1
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Relative humidity	—	—

Provision Prices

in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican
dollars cents at Hongkong market, as
compiled on September 5, 1916.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	20-25
Cod	14-16
Mandarin	20-50
Mackerel	20-25
Pomfrat	20-25
Salmon	none
Samoi	25-35
Sole	25-35
Whitebait	20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Game	each	Eggs
Deer	none	none
Duck	40-50	none
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Pow	per lb.	13-20
Geese	each	50-61
Hare	none	none
Partridge	none	none
Pheasant	none	none
Pigeons	18-20	none
Plover	none	none
Quail	none	none
Snake	14-16	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	none	none
Wild Duck	none	none
Wild Goose	none	none
Woodcock	none	none
Wild Pigeon	none	none

Fruit

Fruit	per lb.
Apples	10-15
Apricots	none
Bananas	5-6
Cherries	none
Cocoanuts	each 16-20
Chestnuts	per lb. 15
Figs	per doz. 3-5
Grapes	per lb. 12-16
Lemons	each 6-7
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each 10-20
Oranges	per lb. none
Peaches	15-20
Persimmons	8-8
Pineapples	each 8-10
Pineboes	per lb. none
Plums	per lb. 15-20
Pumpkins	each 15-20
Pears	per lb. 10-16
Strawberries	per lb. none
Walnuts	8-10
Vegetables	each
Artichokes	none
Asparagus	per doz. 15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Broad Beans	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch 1-2
Cabbages	each 4-6
Celery	per bunch 2-3
Carrots	each 3-4
Cauliflower	each none
Egg Plant	per lb. 4-5
French Beans	per lb. 5-6
Green Corn	each 1-3

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for September 10th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TREASURE OF TREGOR"

A powerful and exciting drama. Splendid acting by a Star Cast.

IN THREE PARTS

Pathe's British and French Gazettes

Depicting latest events of interest.

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SEE the 4th, 5th and 6th EPISODES

To-night, Sept. 10th

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THE BIG CASH REWARD OF \$500.00

NEW SONGS AND DANCES

BY THE POPULAR RAGTIME
Singers and Dancers

Kitty Rayner and Mabelle

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY DISEASE AND DON'T KNOW IT



THE
REMEDY
IS
DOAN'S
BACKACHE
KIDNEY
PILLS

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Often those in the greatest danger from kidney complaint do not
know their kidneys are diseased, and so the trouble is neglected until
it reaches an incurable stage. Cure your kidneys while you can, by
starting with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once if you have any
such clear signs of kidney or bladder trouble as:—

Backache,
Pains in the Loins,
Gravel,
Urinary Disorders,
Distress in relieving the Bladder,
Dropsy,
Lumbago,
Dizziness and Faintness,
Unnatural Drowsiness,
Rheumatism,
Sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve the kidneys and bladder like
ordinary medicines relieve the bowels. They dispose of the excess uric
acid which causes rheumatism, backache, lumbago and stone, and they
release the accumulated water in dropsy. A Certificate of Purity
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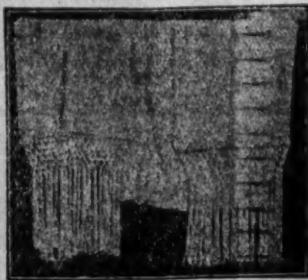
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9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 12	4.00	Vancouver B.C.	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	8.00	New York via Panama	Rurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
14	8.00	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	8.00	S. F. via Kobe, Yokohama	Chile	Dan.	E. A. C.
16	8.00	Vancouver B.C.	Knudsen of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	8.00	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	8.00	Vancouver	Henrik Isen	Br.	Dollar Co.
19	8.00	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	H. V. D.oller	Br.	Forbes & Co.
20	8.00	New York via Panama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
21	8.00	San Francisco	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	8.00	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	8.00	San Francisco	Emador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
24	8.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
25	8.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 10	A.M.	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
11	8.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Oni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Montezuma	Br.	N. Y. K.
14	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Simbrak	Rus.	R. V. F.
16	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	C. M. M.
17	1.00	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 13	1.00	London	Pembrokehire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	1.00	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
15	1.00	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlochan	Br.	Glen Line
16	1.00	London via Cape	Myasaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	1.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
18	1.00	Marseilles via Suez	Portus	Fr.	C. M. M.
19	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	C. M. M.
20	1.00	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	C. M. M.
21	1.00	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	1.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
23	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
24	1.00	London via Cape	Genartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 19	7.00	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanish	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	8.00	D. L. Swatow, Hongkong	Hain Feking	Br.	B. & S.
22	8.00	Ningpo	Lachow	Br.	B. & S.
23	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	8.00	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	8.00	A. M. Poochow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
26	8.00	A. M. Poochow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
27	8.00	A. M. Poochow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
28	8.00	A. M. Poochow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
29	8.00	A. M. Poochow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
30	8.00	A. M. Poochow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 10	D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
11	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Kanau	Br.	B. & S.
12	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Saisuki maru	Jap.	S. M. H.
13	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Shengling	Br.	B. & S.
14	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. H.
15	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Tanuki	Br.	B. & S.
16	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Hainfong	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Chunghing	Br.	B. & S.
19	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Toosan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
20	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. H.
21	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
22	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Simbrak	Rus.	R. V. F.
24	1.00	Haichow, Ichang	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
11	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
12	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
17	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
18	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
24	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
30	M.N.	do	Kutou	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 9	Ninpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
9	Chetoo	Heinkong	1297	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
9	Hongkong	China	3186	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
9	Foochow	Hagan	839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
9	Japan	Seto maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
9	Japan	Kutou	1094	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
9	Hankow	Kiangyung	1400	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
9	Swatow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.		
9	Japan	Pembroke maru	Br.	B. & S.		
9	Japan	Nanto maru	Br.	B. & S.		
9	Hongkong	Lachow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 9	Hankow etc.	Changon	1290	Br.	Geddes & Co.
9	Hankow etc.	Wachang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
9	Hankow etc.	Sutou	1991	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	London	Toyohashi maru	4308	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1891	Jap.	N. K. K.
9	Dairen	Tikini	2858	Det.	C. T. Co.
9	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2294	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	Kobe	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. Co.
9	Vladivostok	Panama	3301	Dan.	S. E. A.
9	Ningpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Sept 11	April 8 Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9215	30	562	Day
Sept 11	Sept. 8 Cruise	Supply	Am. Cru.	9215	30	562	Day

Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboat D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboat Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Tanida, will be despatched from the Port of N. K. K. Wharf on Monday, the 11th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 13th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtai, Capt. C. Stewara, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hagan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The Hainfong, Capt. Mackintosh, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Friday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Heinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.M. s.s. Heinkong left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machan left Hongkong for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Perseus left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

Lunch Services

TOMORROW
The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3789	Ger.	Carlows	YWGW
Sept 4	Hongkong	Alcinous	4374	Br.	B. & S.	RIV
Sept 6	Hongkong	Anhui	1518	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 8	Chinwangtao	Asama maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 8	Japan	Asama maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MHW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemian	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8808	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CKW
Aug 20	Dairen	City of Oren	4715	Br.	Dodwell	OWB
Sept 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Sept 8	Hongkong	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWB
Sept 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	OWB
Sept 8	Hongkong	Fushimi maru	6874	Jap.	N. Y. K.	OWB
Sept 8	Japan	Genzan maru	1073	Jap.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 4	Chefoo	Hainfong	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 6	Japan	Kinling	919	Jap.	M. B. K.	T. DLW
Sept 23	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 7	Hongkong	Kwanich	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 7	Japan	Kazamaru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 8	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 8	Hankow	Kinling	919	Jap.	M. B. K.	T. DLW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwangchi	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwanich	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kazamaru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kinling	919	Jap.	M. B. K.	T. DLW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwangchi	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwanich	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kazamaru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kinling	919	Jap.	M. B. K.	T. DLW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwangchi	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwanich	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kazamaru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kinling	919	Jap.	M. B. K.	T. DLW
Sept 13	Hankow	Kwangchi	1306	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K

SAYS GERMANY CALLS ALL AVAILABLE MEN

Correspondent Declares Teutons
Are Making Desperate Effort
To Check Foes

London, August 7.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs the following:

"It is clear from information reaching Holland that the last two months have been spent by the German military staff in Berlin in readjusting home military arrangements in order to release every single available fighting man. Every garrison has been practically cleared of every trained man, leaving a minimum of inefficient men with experienced officers for any normal and possibly abnormal duties that may arise in the towns throughout Germany."

"This latest and probably the last mustering of men has secured a very

considerable addition to the fighting forces. The men thus collected have been sent to certain centers within easy reach of the east or west fronts. Thus, I learn that Cologne recently had to provide room for 130,000 men. Germany's man power may, therefore, be regarded as now at the absolute maximum on all fronts, the authorities having been forced by the urgent necessities of the military situation to adopt extreme and heroic measures in a final desperate effort to hold up the Allies' advance toward German soil. The minimum number of German munition workers compatible with safety has been retained in the workshops, recourse being had to foreign labor on even a greater scale than hitherto.

"A decision so far as the present type of warfare is concerned is fully expected before the end of the summer. I am told that even large numbers of men of the navy have been brought ashore and put into field gray and trained for land fighting. I have every reason to believe this statement to be accurate."

Hungarians Unit For Defense, Says Karolyi

'Always Ready for Honorable
Peace,' Declares Premier—
'Task Now to Win'

Amsterdam, 10.—A telegram from Budapest says that Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the new Independence party, referring to Rumania in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, said:

"So long as a Hungarian breathes we shall fight unswervingly for the integrity of Hungary and the defense of Transylvania."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition, said he saw the best guarantee of lasting peace in the strengthening of the monarchy's alliances.

Premier Tisza said that the ridiculous calumny that Count Karolyi desired a separate peace with Russia had made a certain impression on the Entente Powers. He declared his agreement with Count Karolyi's view that the Hungarian nation would resist to the utmost any attack upon its integrity.

"Everybody knows we did not begin this war," he continued, "and the whole world knows that even in the days before the war and since then we have always been ready for honorable peace. The task for the present is to make every exertion for victory."

Miss Armour Active In Naval Service School



MISS LOLITA ARMOUR.

New York, August 8.—Miss Lolita Armour, the nineteen-year-old daughter of J. Ogden Armour, is one of the most active women in the National Service School of the women's section of the Navy League. She is chairman of the organization.

Once the eyes of the world were centered on crippled Lolita Armour, when the millions of her father summoned the famous Professor Lorenz from Vienna to cure her of Congenital hip disease without a knife.

Since her recovery Miss Armour has taken up all the outdoor pursuits enjoyed by the athletic girl in the smart set. She is devoted to her horses and is an enthusiastic rider.

Miss Armour is an only child and as such is one of the greatest heiresses in this country. She is enthusiastic over her work in the National Service School and spends the greater part of each day in the offices of the association.

Correspondence

British Colonies and Taxation

Editor THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—"A" bets that Canada pays tax in some form to the British Government. "B" bets that Canada pays nothing at all. Can you settle this question? Yours, etc.

"B" wins. Not only Canada, but none of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire pays any taxes whatever to the home government. Voluntary contributions are made, such as Australia's warships, and most of the Colonies have contributed in a manner to the war funds, but these are gifts, not taxes.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.	
Agamemnon	Sept. 8
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Atrous	Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
Carmarthenshire	June 28
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Norwich	Sept. 3
City of Vienna	June 17
Eurybates	June 24
Glenlyle	Sept. 8
Glenstrae	Sept. 5
Hitachi Maru	Aug. 20

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

The Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters distilled by the latest
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"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory—No. 76 North Soochow Road
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Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate
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Special Low Prices!

6 qualities Indigo Wool Serge.

78 Patterns Suitings.

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Child's Cashmere & Hose & Hose.

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Bed and Table Linen.

Bath, Face, Pantry and Glass

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Blankets and Quilts.

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(2 doors from General Hospital)

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General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
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from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outposts and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

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M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
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66-69 North Soochow Road,
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Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	STATIONS.	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local		Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Express	Local	Local	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	8.00	12.50	15.30	8.40	22.00	17.15	NANKING ..	dep.	7.00	7.50	11.15	14.30	15.55		22.00	
Nanking ..			8.55	8.45	12.51	15.31	8.45			Nanking Ferry ..dep.					14.30				
WUSIH ..	arr.	9.34	10.52	12.03	14.50	17.33	1.01			CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	
CHANGCHOW ..	arr.	9.41	11.02	12.13	14.57	17.38	1.08			TANYANG ..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	
TANYANG ..	arr.	10.34	11.51	12.53	14.58	17.38	1.08			CHANGCHOW ..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	
CHINKIANG ..	arr.	10.34	11.51	12.53	14.58	17.38	1.08			WUSIH ..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	
Nanking Ferry ..	arr.	10.34	11.51	12.53	14.58	17.38	1.08			SOOCHOW ..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	
NANKING ..	arr.	10.34	11.51	12.53	14.58	17.38	1.08			Kunshan ..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	
										NANKING ..	arr.	8.07	9.22	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.45	

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local				
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30				
KIANGWAN ..	arr.	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.37				
SHANGHAI NORTH ..	arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.45				

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local				
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30				
KIANGWAN ..	arr.	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.37				
WOOSUNG FORTS ..	arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.45				

Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycos	June 9
Mishima Maru	July 16
Priam	July 18
Somali	Aug. 11
Suwa Maru	July 30
Toyohashi Maru	Sept. 9
Typhoon	June 29

For Marseilles, etc.	Sept. 4
Armand Behic	Aug. 25
Athos	Aug. 5
Polynesien	Aug. 25

For Bombay	Sept. 4
Malta**	Aug. 21
Nore**	Aug. 7
NOVARA**	Aug. 7

For Rotterdam	July 17
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For Vancouver, etc.	Aug. 6
Bessie Dollar	Aug. 23
Canada Maru	Aug. 25
Chosen Maru	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Aug. 11
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Itsukushima Maru	Sept. 1
Justin	Aug. 13
Kamakura Maru	Aug. 2
Mexico Maru	July 24
Shidzuka Maru	Sept. 6
Yokohama Maru	Sept. 6

For New York	Sept. 1
Bolton Castle	Sept. 29
Munster Castle	Sept. 28
St. Bede	Sept. 6
Tokwa Maru	Aug. 30
Wakasa Maru	Aug. 30

For San Francisco, etc.	July 19
Alvarado	July 17
Asia Maru	July 17
L. Luckenbach	Aug. 1
Maricopa	Aug. 19
Shinyo Maru	Aug. 21
Yucatan	Aug. 21
**With English Mail.	

For London, etc.	Sailed	*Due
Glenogle	July 29	Oct. 20
Hirano Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3

For London, etc.	Sailed	*Due
Glenogle	July 29	Oct. 20
Hirano Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Glenogle	July 29	Oct. 20
Hirano Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3

SUMMER FATIGUE AND ITS DANGERS

The fatigue and loss of appetite felt by so many readers in summer time constitutes a certain danger to health, for meals are missed which the body needs; then strength diminishes and the system loses its power to resist disease. Usually debility and depression first arise.

Summer fatigue comes not from over-exertion, but from loss of "tone," and is an indication that the system is languishing for a true tonic. Frequently it is caused by drinking too freely of cold drinks; from eating uncooked vegetables unsuited to a weak digestion; or from eating food that has become unwholesome.

Whatever the cause, the trouble lasts only as long as the blood remains impoverished. New blood banishes the trouble promptly by restoring "tone" and strength. This is easily proved by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The healthful influence of the new blood created by these pills is promptly apparent in the sharpened appetite, strengthened digestion and renewed energy. Briefly, these pills banish all languor and debility, create an appetite and cure the ailments for which summer is held responsible.

All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, also obtainable 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

Free—The Diet Guide. "What to Eat," sent free on request to above address.

CHEW WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

Aids Digestion

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.

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Auctions

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of

Valuable Property

The undersigned have received instructions to sell on behalf of
THE CONCERNED

The undermentioned property by
PUBLIC AUCTION

at their offices
No. 8 Peking Road

On Monday, 11th day of September, 1916
at 3 p.m.

Fantan No. 71 area 0.5.4.9. registered in the name of Pan Tse Di, situated in 25 Pao 1 Chue 5 Doo Tuck Tze Yue inside of the North Gate—and Fantan with the same number, area 1.0.4.0., in the name of Hsu Tsai Chang with buildings: One Chinese dwelling house containing 16 rooms; in front there are 6 one-storied houses, at the back 6 houses, in the west, there are 9 such houses and 3 without an upper storey.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers & Brokers,
No. 8 Peking Road
10950

For that Cocktail!

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OLIVES

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SHANGHAI

NOTICE

From this date Mr. J. D. Womack will be in charge of the Repair Department of our garage. Mr. C. R. DeWitt, the Electrical Engineer, will be in charge of all electrical repairs.

Phone West 1234.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
Shanghai, September 9, 1916.
10955

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO
OUTPORT CUSTOMERS

We have just received a new shipment of finest quality
"GOLDEN STATE"
Californian
Tinned Butter

Attention is called to the following special points:—

CONDITION. Imported and kept in cold-store and will therefore reach the consumer in finest possible condition.

PURITY. Pasteurized and free from all preservatives except salt.

QUALITY. Made from pure rich selected cream.

WEIGHT. Packed in tins containing full 16 oz. of Butter to the pound. Not merely a "nominal lb." of 12½ or 13 oz. as is the case with so many other brands.

PRICE. Casetlots of 48 one-lb. tins \$0.95 per lb. f.o.b. Casetlots of 24 two-lb. tins \$0.93 per lb. f.o.b.

COMPARISON is invited with any other tinned butter. When comparing prices, please note the relative weight of contents.

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\$4.00 PER HOUR!
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Business and Official
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CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 285

ON Mid-Autumn Festival day, the 12th September, 1916, the Chinese Post Office will be open during the hours from 9 to 10, 15 to 16 and 20 to 21.

The Parcel Office will be closed the whole day.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office.

Shanghai, 9th September, 1916.
10960

Customs Notification.

No. 858.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAY
MID-AUTUMN FEST.

THE Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Tuesday, the 12th September, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1916.
10948

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed to business on Tuesday, the 12th September, on account of the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.
10948 S 12

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Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 15

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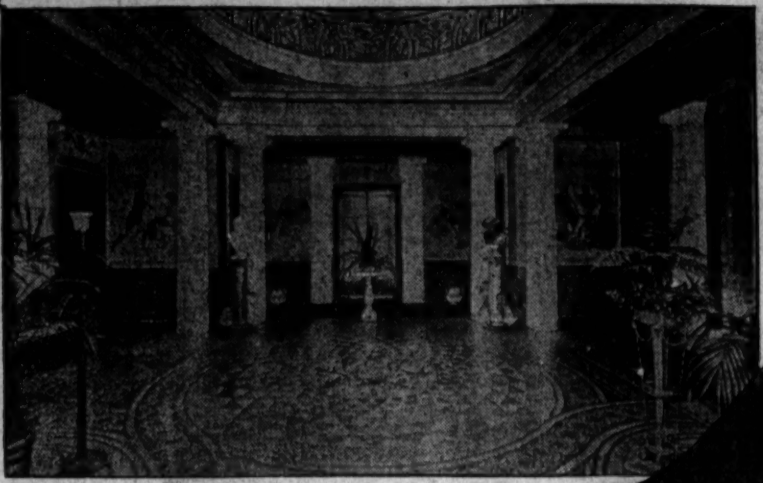
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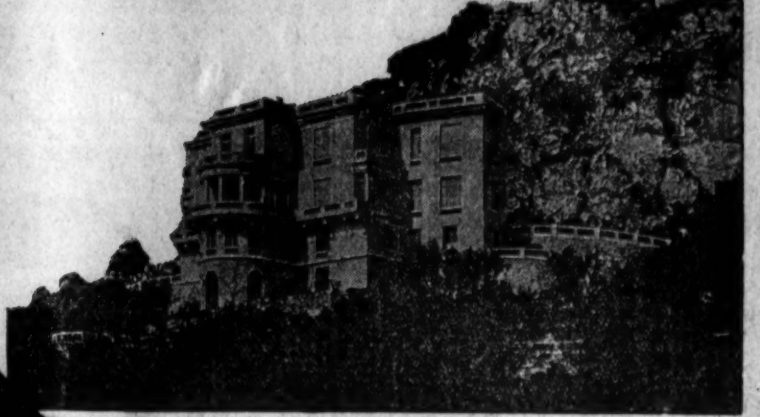
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Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, September 10, 1916

Love's Heavy Handicap in Mrs. Leeds' Latest Romance



The Ballroom of Villa Primavera, Where Mrs. Leeds' Romance with Prince Christophoros Ripened.



The Exterior of the Beautiful Villa Primavera, the Scene of the Start of This Unusual Love Handicap.

The Unusual Obstacles That Must Be Overcome Before America's Richest Widow Can Become a Princess of Greece

Monte Carlo, July 7. **T**HE engagement of Mrs. William B. Leeds, one of America's richest widows and most beautiful women, to Prince Christophoros of Greece, has been announced here. There is no doubt of the engagement. There is grave doubt whether any marriage will ever take place. Never, perhaps, was love so heavily handicapped as it is in Mrs. Leeds' latest romance.

This is not due at all to any lack of devotion on the part of the Prince, the youngest brother of King Constantine of Greece. He has been enamored of the beautiful widow for three years, but his numerous rivals served to keep him wistfully waiting many a long month. Mrs. Leeds, being worth something over \$15,000,000, was literally surrounded by foreign noblemen who yearned to make her bank account theirs.

The difficulties lie in royal etiquette politics, the royal customs which bar any one not born in the ruling caste from matrimonial alliances with rulers or prospective rulers. In other words, a commoner cannot become a princess and be recognized by her husband's family. And Mrs. Leeds, although an American princess, ranks as a commoner abroad.

Mrs. Leeds knew all this very well, and it took the masterly tactics of the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg, the Russian mother of the Crown Prince of Germany, to put the young Prince's courtship on the map. It was no easy thing to do, for Mrs. Leeds had to be approached most diplomatically. Not only were her other titled suitors in the way, but with each passing year Mrs. Leeds' determination to remain an American grows stronger. The Grand Duchess was won to the Prince's cause last winter when they were both staying in Paris.

Inspired by the royal lady, who has a very pretty air of authority, and whose social prestige is of the highest order, Mrs. Leeds leased the largest and most magnificent villa in the Riviera. With thirty English servants, and tons of luggage, the American widow descended on Monte Carlo early in the spring. In her train came the Prince and Anthony Drexel, the very latest of Mrs. Leeds' satellites, and the most dreaded of the Prince's rivals. In June the engagement of the widow and the young Greek was unofficially announced by the indomitable Grand Duchess. So far, so good, but the question is, will King Constantine ever officially sanction the match. This is the rub.

Anastasia's task is but half done. She must now persuade the various royalties of Europe to welcome the lady with the American millions. Mrs. Leeds is charmingly frank on this subject. There will be no left-handed or morganatic marriage in her career. She must be accepted unequivocally by sisters, cousins and aunts of her royal husband. The difficulties lying in her path are apparently insurmountable. Such a marriage would place Mrs. Leeds in a position never occupied by an American—she would outrank every other American woman married to a title, even the former Anita Stewart.

She would become cousin to King George of England and to Queen Victoria of Spain.

Among other interesting relationships, Mrs. Leeds would become a near relative of the German Emperor, and a niece of Dowager Queen Alexandra of England.

On the face of it, therefore, the Grand Duchess Anastasia, the Prince and Mrs. Leeds have a formidable task ahead of them. The Prince is a plucky youth, just twenty-nine years of age, and he has tackled his job right manfully. As soon as Mrs. Leeds said "Yes—It," Christophoros buckled on his sword and went forth to win over his royal relatives.

Both Mrs. Leeds and the Prince have one friend at the Greek court, the handsome Princess Nicholas, born a Russian grand duchess and married to King Constantine's second brother. She is exceedingly fond of her youngest brother-in-law and has known Mrs. Leeds for several years. It was Princess Nicholas, in fact, who introduced the Prince and the widow. But there will be few other friends in the royal circle, as the Prince now only too well. With rare courage Christophoros went at his hardest problem first. He journeyed up to London to see Queen Mary! Sublime courage that! He sat down to breakfast with the one queen who dislikes and fears everything pertaining to America, especially the women, and tried to win her approval. King George, the court gossip says, was also present, but, being in one of his moods, had nothing to say. Queen Mary answered for both. If Cousin Christophoros wanted to marry left-handedly, why, all well and good. But England's royal family would never accept the bride on equal terms. Never, it seems, was love so heavily handicapped!

Mrs. Leeds' position in England is a curious one, but it is just like that of all other American women similarly placed. As an American widow with an immense fortune, having a good social position in New York and Newport, she is asked everywhere. She was bidden to Sandringham during King Edward's reign and has entertained the present monarchs at dinner.

But, oh! what a difference there would be in her position if she became the discredited wife of the Greek Prince! Royal and near-royal doors would be closed to her in England, Germany, Aus-



Mrs. William B. Leeds, the Richest American Widow and Beauty, Who Will Not Consent to a Morganatic Marriage with Prince Christophoros of Greece, King Constantine's Youngest Brother, and Below Her the Perplexed but Determined Royal Suitor.

tria and Greece. And many a titled dame would be afraid to be seen in her company! To-day, as the millionaire widow of America's tinplate king, she has the fashionable world of London and Paris at her feet. She is surrounded by insistent suitors, who are, at the same time, men of high social standing in their respective countries. It is any wonder that Mrs. Leeds is proceeding with her romance? Is it any wonder that she wants absolute official sanction, and a promise that she will be accepted, not only in Greece, but in England, as "one of the family"? Will love find a way out of the tangle?

As a romantic episode in her varied life, the Prince's courtship leaves nothing to be desired. The affair began in Paris at a sumptuous dinner dance given three years ago by Mrs. Leeds. Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece were guests of honor and brought with them handsome, debonaire Prince Christophoros, a slender stripling of twenty-six. It was one of those love-at-first-sight affairs that do occur once in a blue moon. Being of an ardent temperament, Christophoros laid immediate siege at the lady's heart. At that time the Duke of Argyll and several other English dukes and French princes were in the running.

This dinner took place in October. In December, all of Mrs. Leeds' friends invariably included the Prince whenever they had Mrs. Leeds as guest. It was indeed quick work. Mr. Tony Drexel, at that time still married, gave a dinner at the Ritz in Paris at which the Prince and his lovely lady were paired off. It was all very significant. But Mrs. Leeds steered carefully through various shoals and squalls and frankly gave the Prince no chance to declare himself.

In the meantime the Duke of Argyll, one of Britain's few unmarried dukes, was wooing the lady. Here again Mrs. Leeds touched the royal line, for the wife of the ninth duke was the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. The Argylls are by no means wealthy, the duke who succeeded his uncle in 1914 has a beggarly 8,000 pounds a year income. As his landed estates are enormous this income barely pays for their upkeep. The Leeds millions would help quite a lot, the duke thought. Joan Campbell, a cousin of the

duke has long been an intimate friend of Mrs. Leeds and she, naturally enough, was very keen about the marriage. The lordly young duke, the history of whose family is the history of Scotland did his best, but the lady gave him his come just at the time war broke out.

Friends who were close to Mrs. Leeds at that time said that she refused the Duke because she wanted to bring her boy up to be an American. Not long after the Duke's suit was rejected, Mrs. Leeds said to a friend, "I will remain an American for the sake of my boy. I want him to be a good American and to become one. He must have the benefit of every good American influence. I

want him to go either to Yale or Harvard, and while it is early for such plans, I also want him to marry an American girl."

Of the other suitors who interfered with Prince Christophoros' romance, Lord Falconer, son and heir of the Earl of Kintore, was, perhaps, the most to be feared. His suit was sponsored by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. A yachting trip to India, to attend the Durbar, was but one of the things offered by the Duchess in her eagerness to bring about this marriage. The Kintores are very poor, but their family tree is almost as old as that of the Argylls. The voyage was begun under favorable conditions. Lord Falconer and Mrs. Leeds were constantly "paired off," and the chaperones conveniently forgot them. The yacht, by the way, was Semiramis, owned by Anthony Drexel, who has since become a devoted admirer of Mrs. Leeds. No one knows just what happened, but the yachting party went to smash on the coast of Japan. When the yacht touched at Yokohama Mrs. Leeds took passage on a steamer for London and Lord Falconer dropped out of the running. The Earl of Kintore was probably more disappointed over this matrimonial fiasco than his son was.

In all these many courtships the element of romance did not figure so largely as in the present one where Christophoros is king high. No one who knows the history of the past four months wonders that the much-wooed-but-never-won lady has capitulated. No one wonders that she willingly faces the terrific ordeal of overcoming the handicaps imposed by her lover's unusual position.

The Grand Duchess staged her romance charmingly. The Villa Primavera, which Mrs. Leeds occupied, is in the loveliest part of the Riviera, Cap d'Ant, overlooking the blue waters of the Mediterranean. A French banker squandered several million francs on it. The grounds are full of nightingales, orange blossoms and Temples of Love.

The Egyptian Hall and the Salle-a-manger are filled with rare curios. But it was the wonderful garden that saw most of the romantic courtship. Who would not fall in love with a Greek Prince in such a place? Mrs. Leeds had no chance at all, she simply could not help losing her heart!

What, however, will the next few weeks see done by the united royalties of the six countries interested. There is little likelihood that the German Crown Princess will approve her mother's efforts to bring common American blood into Europe's bluest veins. The Kaiser will certainly not feel cousinly toward the American bride! The Grand Duchess is in his black books, because when war broke out she returned to the Emperor a royal order he had bestowed on her, saying, "I can't help having a German son-in-law, but I don't have to wear a German decoration."

Heavily handicapped, indeed, is Mrs. Leeds' romance. Will she and her young Prince ever "live happily ever after"?

Why We Say "It Takes Nine Tailors to Make a Man"

"NINE tailors make a man," we say, borrowing the wit of olden days, and the tailors, in self-defense, tell a good story of the origin of this joke at their expense.

They say that a poor boy in London, on the verge of starvation, went to a prosperous tailor who employed nine workmen. He was taken into the workshop, where each of the nine men helped to teach him part of his trade.

Thanks to their kindness he became a first-rate hand, set up in business for himself, employed many workpeople, and gained great wealth, and rode in his own coach, on which he painted a Latin motto, meaning, "Nine tailors made me a man," meaning that the good man owed his success to the nine kind-hearted workmen. The motto was read as "Nine tailors make a man."

There is another version of the same story. The same number of tailors appear, but this time do not teach the boy his trade, but give him money, with which he starts a fruit barrow, and works his

way to riches, the carriage, and the motto. When a man died the church bell tolled nine times; when a woman died it was tolled six times. The bell which tolled was called a teller, and so it was said that "nine tellers mark a man." The word "teller" came to be corrupted into "tailor"; the work "mark" became "make"; and there is the little joke that a man in merry mood tries on his tailor still. That is the explanation at which scholars have arrived.

One other joke, a famous one, has helped to turn a jest against the tailors. Canning, the statesman, informed Parliament that three London tailors living in Tooley Street, Southwark, presented a petition to the House of Commons beginning, "We, the people of England," and the story of the Three Tailors of Tooley Street has never been forgotten. When pompous men claim too much dignity, or make great show of their importance, we look and laugh, and remember the Three Tailors who thought themselves the people of England.

Modesty Hats and "Ear Nets"

Lady Duff-Gordon Discusses the Simple Themes of Fashion for Summer and Describes an Odd, New Head Decoration

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1440 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
"Lucile"

IN fashion's symphony for the Summer months the theme is simplicity. Sallent details of the costume suggest the subtle charm of serenity. If there is elaboration, it is the elaboration of the unpretentious. The simple theme, impressing the note of lightness, ease, comfort, with the charm which lies in those effects, may be performed with variations—and here enters the exquisite coloratura melody of the hats.

For Summer fashion's symphony does not reflect the mind of the great German music masters, though, indeed, it might bear the signature of Gluck or Mozart, who could not resist the joyous inspiration of Fragonard or Watteau, whose brushes appealed to the eye as do the flutes and violins to the ear. Yes, for variations on our theme of simplicity, let us consider the possibilities of hats—modest, simple, retiring, but none the less potent hats.

Here I give you a hint of such variations—with a strong note of contrast. The latter is the bold yet gracefully flaring shape of black velvet, softened by its generous aigrette plume. Perhaps you would not call this a modest hat, yet it is not ornate. In construction you will see that it is simpler than one or two of its companions on this page which seem to proclaim their simplicity with infinite emphasis. It is a bravura passage that redeems the variations from insipidity, and the beauty here and there who can wear it with becoming unconsciousness will earn the gratitude of her sisters whose calculated demureness, as to head-dress is enhanced thereby.

Never before has the dainty white purity of the sunbonnet of our great grandmothers been revived with a stronger appeal to the judicious eye. Here I show it to you in the n-th power of its charm. There is so little stiffness in its structure that its outlines instantly conform to the individuality of the face which it softens so indescribably. Just the simplest of frames, and a bit of chiffon or sheer muslin gathered and ruffled and stitched according to your fancy—not forgetting the ample strings loosely bow-tied beneath the chin.

More elaborate, yet charmingly simple

A Real Modesty Hat—Charmingly Simple, of White Satin, Lace and Ribbon with a Bunch of Satin Flowers in Front. Lucile Model



and modest is the flattened toque-shaped hat of white satin, lace and ribbons, with its bunch of satin flowers in front. Here is modesty in a hat which is to be achieved only with the aid of consummate artistry. Note how finely the material is shirred about the wires of the shape—at the edge of the brim, at the band and at the crown, leaving the gath-

ers between to form themselves into a graceful fullness. There is labor here, and fine needlework; but that labor might well be termed a labor of love, for the result certainly is a "love of a hat."

A subtle variation on the hat theme is the fascinating ear net. You see here a pair of them, and the head to which they



A Contrast—A Sun Bonnet Made By Lady Duff-Gordon for Herself and a Rather Sophisticated hat of "Bold Yet Graceful Flaring Shape of Black Velvet, Softened by Its Plume."

are applied gains a seductive witchery thereby. Without at all belonging to the family tree of hats, yet they produce a result more hat-like on original lines than almost any other conceivable head-dress device that fashion has authorized.

This silk net discs supported on a hoop of wire and fastened to the collar on each side of the head with gold hairpins, these ear nets form a unique and lovely frame to a face that is not too pronounced in its main features. Upon the face of the net is a conventional embroidered design in gilt threads—just a touch of yellow metal color, a hint, perhaps, of their barbaric origin. These silver and gilt ear nets certainly are not



The "Ear Nets"—Discs of Lace or Net in Pastel Shades Held in Place with Gold Hairpins.

hats, but their presence at once reconciles the beholder to a hat's absence.

The display I am giving you on this page really amounts to the headings of a classified index to the season's hat-book, leaving out those conventional forms and materials which are always with us. The chastely simple and charming sunbonnet stands for the whole species of fluffy, chiffony headgear, in a general way. Fluffiness in hats, however, is not a prominent note in this season's hat symphony. The present mode in costumes for the street and the garden party does not encourage vagueness, lack of form in the crowning touch of the toilette. Originality and precision of design, with prodigality of labor in the construction, are qualities which distinguish the present vogue as to hats.

A revival of silk fringe for hat garniture is noted as one of the results of an earnest search for something new. Fringes are draped from the crown and from the brim of large forms and small forms in a great variety of designs. The device can be used to add an effect of novelty quite often, but as a substitute for originality ab initio it cannot be said to be successful.

Leghorn in its natural tone combined with velvet is a good deal in evidence, with some really fine results. One of these is the velvet tam surmounting a sailor brim. These brims are also of milan or hemp, usually narrow and sometimes closely curled.

The season is not one naturally to

favor the choice of small hats, yet the cheapeau of turban-like lines finds many fair adherents—women and girls whose personal style warrants them in efforts to appear "chic." For women of the opposite type Paris is sending out some effective Summer models on the cartwheel order—some of the brims measure twenty-four inches in diameter. As the season advances into Autumn it is quite likely that these large shapes will appear in the majority, except where the taste for genuine creations on less striking lines predominates.

Everything considered—the individual predilections of women of fashion and my own sense of the "eternal fitness of things"—this is the day of the modest, unpretentious hat. It is appropriate for the other sort to have gone out with the abomination of trailing skirts and exaggerated waist lines. The elaborate headgear which these seemed to call for are not suited to the present charming and rational models. The designer of hats should take a lesson from the boot-maker, who, inspired by the new opportunity to display his art to the multitudes in every fashion's thoroughfare, has surpassed himself beyond all natural expectation.

One thing is certain, the day is past when women of sense and taste will carry unnecessary weight upon their heads. Since the hair is her "crowning glory," woman will refuse to hazard its health and beauty by making it bear needless burdens.



New Things Every Woman Ought to Know



How to Look Your Best Even in Summer

By Mme. Lina Cavallieri
The World's Most Famous Beauty.

"SUMMER is a pestiferous season," exclaimed a friend of mine, just returned from the seashore. She was moved to this speech by freckles on her smooth cheeks, a ruddy tint in her nose and blisters upon the once satin surface of her graceful arms. "A season of pests," I admitted, "but we must not permit it to become a pestiferous season."

"But how?" she exclaimed, petulantly pursing her lips, revealing still more the fact that their skin was cracked and chafed. "By that best friend of beauty, prevention," I answered. "If you had patted cold cream into your cheeks and dusted them with rice powder before going out to drive you would not have acquired those brown spots that look no better because some silly poet has called them 'the marks of Phoebus's amorous pinches.'"

"Granted, but"—"And if you had anointed your lips with glycerine or some other good lotion they would not be cracked."

My friend, the beauty, moaned. "If you had rubbed linseed oil and lemon juice on your arms after the garden party the skin would not be peeling off them in that disgraceful way."

My friend turned her back upon me and shrugged her right shoulder.

"Cucumber cream would have kept your forehead smooth instead of making it the gathering place of all those Summer sun frowns," I said, and I would have said more, but a sob silenced me. My friend had dissolved in tears and had to be comforted.

"But tell me what to do now," she implored when I had confessed that I was cruel and begged her pardon.

"The arms first," she begged.



"Dip a Piece of Soft Flannel Into Linseed Oil and Lime Water and Apply to Sun-Burned Arms."

looking ruefully at the reddened curves.

"Dip a piece of flannel into a bowl into which you have poured

Linseed oil.....2 ounces
Lime water.....2 ounces

"Wash the inflamed parts of the arms gently with this, and afterward wrap the arms in loose, light bandages of clean linen," I said. Had my friend's hands been sun-burned like her arms, I would have counselled washing them in the same cooling, healing mixture.

My friend is no longer in her first youth. Though radically beautiful, she has passed that border line of thirty-five, after which, my esteemed collaborator in the science of

health and beauty, Eugene Sandow says, the muscles of the face slowly, but inevitably fall. After this strenuous Summer, in which she had been one of the Summer capital's most admired belles, she had noted with chagrin that not only were her cheeks freckled, but that, ever so slightly, her cheeks had begun to sag.

"Brace them," I advised.

"How?" she sobbed, through her tears.

"With ice," I said, with the conviction growing out of my knowledge of how the so-called "freezing" process causes first shock to the centres of circulation, then re-

newed and restimulated circulation. Pass a lump of ice slowly over the cheeks in a rotary motion, with upward pressure. The immediate result will be a fine glow in the cheeks and the ultimate result a solidifying of the muscles.

My friend returned from her conquests at a popular beach resort showed me also a neck, yellow, after its first brown tan acquired by careless lounging at the beach had faded. I advised, as I always do, the simple remedies first:

Lemon juice.....1 ounce
Glycerine.....1 ounce
Sprinkle it freely on the neck and pat it gently in. Be sure not to

rub it vigorously into the skin, for the skin of the neck is very loose and is easily dragged into wrinkles.

For freckles on her cheeks I recommended this paste much used in England:

Oil of almonds.....1 tablespoonful
English mustard, 1 tablespoonful
Sprinkle into this enough lemon juice to make a medium thick paste.

Spread this on the cheeks evenly and smoothly and leave it on until it begins to sting. Then remove it with a soft cloth and pat cold cream into the cheeks to counteract the redness and pain of the mustard application. I need hardly tell any

thoughtful reader to let no part of this mustard plaster intrude upon the eyes or eyebrows.

This application may be used twice a day, until the scarfskin begins to peel off. For a time the newly formed skin will be sensitive and should be washed only with rose water or distilled water.

The sun frowns my friend had contracted from lounging on the beach and staring along the white stretches of sand in the full blaze of the sun. I told her they could gradually be coaxed away by applying bandages made of slices of fresh cucumbers to the forehead. A cooling band of this across the nose would lessen its redness.

Because her chin and cheeks shared in the sun scalding that the bandages be placed also about them. In the same way a cooling paste made of

Oatmeal.....1 ounce
Lemon juice.....1 ounce
Benzoin.....1/2 ounce
Can be applied.

A third preparation that is a good astringent for drawing together the relaxed skin of the forehead which has produced wrinkles:

White of one egg.
1 teaspoonful of alcohol.

Bee stings are among the pests to be dreaded in Summer. For these I advise that a piece of lint be dipped into the following, and renewed again and again upon the wounds until the inflammation has disappeared.

White of one egg.
Alum.....1/4 ounce.

Drop the alum into the white of egg and stir until it forms a solid mass like gelatine.

Mosquito bites are allayed by the application of the following:

Pulverized camphor.....1 ounce
Pure carbolic acid.....1/2 ounce
Alcohol.....1 drachm

Dip into this lotion a piece of lint or absorbent cotton, and fasten with bandages upon the inflamed parts. Renew as often as necessary until the pain is gone.

Economical Menus for the Week

WHEN "nothing tastes good" it may be that the trouble is not with your appetite, but with the lack of variety in the food you are eating.

In order to keep well it is important that your meals should supply several different kinds of nourishment in the proper proportions.

The accompanying menus have been prepared with just this idea in view, and they will doubtless prove very helpful to many housewives.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast Blackberries Boiled Rice and Cream Fried Tomatoes Cereal Lunch Spanish Omelet Sliced Oranges Chocolate Dinner Iced Raspberries Broiled Steak Watercress Potato Straws Corn on Cob Cherry Salad Crackers Cheese Ginger Ice Cream Coffee	Breakfast Stewed Cherries Cereal with Milk Fried Bread with Cheese Corn Gems Coffee Lunch Cold Salmon Boiled Rice, Stewed Fruit Assorted Cakes Iced Chocolate Dinner Puree of Black Beans Baked Macaroni Potato Puff Cole Slaw Cheese Slices Peach Parfait Coffee	Breakfast Red Raspberries Cereal with Cream Soft Cooked Eggs Toast Coffee Lunch Cold Ham Potato Salad Canary Pudding Cocoa Dinner Cream of Spinach Soup Roast Chicken, Giblet Gravy Mashed Potatoes Summer Squash Fruit Salad Water Thins Currant Ice Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast Sliced Pineapple Cereal with Cream Meat Souffle Stewed Rhubarb Crumpets Coffee Lunch Stuffed Steak Potatoes Allumettes Cocoanut Cake Lemonade Dinner Okra Gumbo Creamed Chicken Potato Border Mushrooms a la Sabine Raspberry Ice Cream Pound Cake Coffee	Breakfast Cherries Cereal with Milk Scrambled Eggs Muffins Coffee Lunch Rice Croquettes Currant Jelly Cucumber and Tomato Salad Gold Cake Grape Juice Dinner Oven Soup Savory Meat Casserole Potatoes String Beans Lettuce French Dressing Chocolate Surprise Coffee	Breakfast Cantaloupe Cereal with Milk Whole Wheat Bread Coffee Lunch String Bean Salad Baked Tomatoes Lunch Cake Lemonade Dinner Clear Soup Lemon Slices Breaded Lamb Chops Fried Cauliflower Potato Balls with Mint Butter Lettuce Salad Indian Dressing Raspberry Ice Angel Cake Coffee	Breakfast Peaches Oatmeal with Milk Poached Eggs Ham Roulette Popovers Coffee Dinner Julienne Soup Maryland Chicken Potatoes au Gratin Fried Egg Plant Stuffed Tomato Salad Frozen Banana Whip Iced Coffee Supper Cheese and Date Salad Crackers Grape Preserve Chocolate Cake Lemonade

HOW TO MAKE---

CANARY PUDDING.

TAKE the weight of three eggs in butter, flour and sugar. Put the butter in a large basin; beat for five minutes, then add the sugar and beat for ten minutes, when it should be a creamy white mixture. Beat up the eggs and add a little at a time alternately with a little flour until it is all in, stirring all the time. Then mix well and add a little flavoring and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Well butter a basin or mold. Put at the bottom three tablespoonfuls of apricot jam and then the mixture. Tie a piece of buttered paper over it and steam for two and a half hours.

STUFFED STEAK.

CHOOSE a nice tender piece of steak and have it cut in one slice, and one inch in thickness. Season well with salt and pepper. Prepare some stuffing as follows: Put one-fourth pound of breadcrumbs into a basin, add three tablespoonfuls of finely-chopped suet, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little grated lemon rind, two tablespoonfuls of chopped ham, one-half teaspoonful of powdered herbs, salt and pepper to taste, add one well-beaten egg and mix well together. Melt two tablespoonfuls of drippings in a saucepan; when smoking hot put in the meat and turn it over and over until brown on all sides. Then pour in two cupfuls of stock or water and put the lid on the pan and cook slowly until the meat is tender. The meat should be turned over during the cooking. When ready lift the meat on to a hot dish, remove the thread and season it warm. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with two tablespoonfuls of milk, add it to the gravy in the saucepan and stir until boiling; then add seasoning to taste and boil for five minutes; then strain over the meat. Serve garnished with parsley.

Beware
of
Imitations

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

Beware
of
Imitations

TANSAN

"The Only Genuine"

Beware
of
Imitations

GANDE, PRICE & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

Beware
of
Imitations

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1916

WILD RUBBER B ST FOR MOTOR CAR TIRES

Experts Investigate Sources Of
Material Used In
Tires

400,000,000 ACRES PLANTED

One Tree Planted In Singapore
Is Origin Of Industry In
Malay States

How many owners of automobiles in Shanghai—who should be vitally interested in the methods of tire construction, have paid any attention to the real facts concerning tire manufacture? Very probably not one out of a thousand. And especially in view of the maintenance cost it would be expected that tire purchasers would fully investigate the matter of rubber—the grades used in the various tires, and the relative superiority of wild and domestic rubber.

It is perhaps generally known that prior to about 1898 the entire world's rubber supply came from the forests of Brazil and Africa. Cultivated rubber, while experimented with to some degree was practically unknown. Brazil with a monopoly on the output discouraged any exportation of the Para plants.

However a number of plants were taken out of the country and one of them was placed in Singapore. From this tree, the great industry of the Federated Malay States grew. During the rubber boom some years ago, cultivated rubber was planted in several favorable districts in Malaysia. The huge profits of the industry were immediately apparent. Coffee plantations, pineapple plantations and other agricul-

tural industries were immediately discontinued. Every available acre was planted in rubber. Virgin forests of the finest hardwood were burned and miles and miles of rubber trees were planted. In 1912 it was estimated that over 400,000,000 acres were planted in rubber in the Far Eastern Field alone.

The difference in production which in itself has a wide effect on the quality of rubber is a matter which should interest every car owner who purchases tires.

Wild rubber comes from the great forests of Brazil. That country up until 1912 produced about two-thirds of the rubber supply of the world. Wild rubber gatherers were forced to spend six months or more on their rubber gathering trips. In the interior of these great and practically unknown forests, trees were found which ranged in age around 50 years. The tree thus tapped gave a latex which offered, reduced to rubber form, greater tensile strength than cultivated rubber, which heretofore had been gathered from trees which had ranged from 4 to 12 years old. Wild rubber authorities have claimed that, certain impurities in wild rubber, the nature of which was not given, had a tendency to add to the strength of will rubber. It is very probable that the age of the wild rubber as compared to the age of cultivated rubber has as much to do with its superior quality as anything else.

Wild rubber, as stated in the foregoing, is taken from forests which average about nine or ten trees to the acre. Cultivated rubber has been planted 150 trees to the acre and is now planted about 100 and less to the acre. The cultivated plantations in the Far East pay the best labor about 24 cents gold per day. It costs the native rubber gatherer in Brazil about 35 cents

per day to live. As a result the price of cultivated rubber is much lower than the wild rubber.

In fact cultivated rubber has been produced on the east coast of Sumatra at as low as 19 cents per pound while the cost of wild rubber will remain 71 cents, which includes the export tax.

Wild rubber while unquestionably being a higher quality rubber, contains certain impurities which necessitate considerable expense to eradicate. The price of cultivated rubber coupled with the fact that it is much easier handled, commends its use to the great tire manufacturers, irrespective of the knowledge that it is not as good as the wild product. As a result of its widening use, the production of cultivated rubber has increased from practically nothing to 35,000 tons in 1912.

In the industrial working of India rubber the various impurities are removed from the pure rubber, by the repeated washing process and in a washing machine which contains rollers upon which the raw product is placed and water run upon it. The hard lumps are washed out and the remainder is usually the pure product containing pores which are full of water and moisture. To remove this the rubber is taken to a drying room where artificial heat is usually used to thoroughly remove all moisture.

After the drying process is complete the rubber is taken to a masticating machine which forms it into a solid mass. It is then cut up into sheets or blocks and cured by what is commonly known as smoking. It is then ready for the market and for the factories which demand its use.

The curing of wild rubber and cultivated rubber is considerably different in the methods employed

in the cure of wild rubber are naturally more crude. It cannot be gainsaid however, that wild rubber offers greater tensile strength and hardiness than cultivated rubber and those tire factories, which make a special point of quality, will use wild rubber in the manufacture of their tires. The Firestone Tire Company are using wild rubber almost exclusively, both in their automobile and solid truck tires, thus accounting for the superior service secured from both of these products. Automobile tire buyers should examine carefully the antecedents of the tire and they should remember that many of the unscrupulous tire makers even go so far as to use re-claimed rubber—rubber reduced from old and worn out casings and tubes.

It is true that cultivated rubber is reaching the foreground rapidly and it may be that in that near future, its low cultivation cost will drive wild rubber entirely from the market. By the time this happens however, it is strongly possible that a method will be evolved and perfected to give to cultivated rubber the same tensile strength which commends wild rubber to the best factories, such as the Firestone.

It might be mentioned in passing that the United States Rubber Trust (commonly called such) acquired some years ago, over 80,000 acres in the famous east coast section of Sumatra and that in 1912 over 30,000 acres of this tract was planted in rubber. It was estimated that this company spent up to the time mentioned no less than 12 million dollars in the development of the acreage mentioned.

This enterprise will relieve these affiliated companies from the English control of the raw cultivated and wild rubber supplies, the bulk of which was sold and prices set in London.

CARBURETOR LOWERS COST OF RUNNING FORDS

Gas Consumption So Small
That Experts See Ideal
Car In Sight

Every owner and prospective owner of a Ford will be interested in a recent remarkable carburetor test that lowered all records for economy.

This test was official. It was made under the direct supervision of F. E. Edwards, representative of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association.

The car used was a 1915 Model T Ford touring car, weighing 2,170 pounds with the passengers. It was a stock car, and absolutely no change was made in motor or equipment, except that a New Stromberg Carburetor, especially designed for Fords, was installed.

In order that the test should be along the lines of the average driver's experience, the run was made over the boulevards of Chicago, and included traffic stops. An exact gallon of gasoline of 58½ test at 60 degrees Fahrenheit was poured into a tank attached to the dash board. The car was then started and driven at an average speed of 18 miles an hour.

When the gasoline was exhausted, thirty-seven and four-tenths (37.4) miles had been covered.

This breaks all official records for a car of the Ford class. And it could have been very much bettered if the car could have avoided traffic stops and run continuously with its motor.

However, it was the desire of the Stromberg Motor Devices Company to make an official test under every

ordinary condition. They wished to establish a record that any driver of a Ford can duplicate easily.

In making this remarkable record run, economy of gas was not the only consideration. In fact, more gasoline was used than was absolutely necessary in proving that there was no loss of flexibility. The Ford, without a single alteration of carburetor adjustment, was put through every pace that all drivers demand.

First, from a standing start, it was accelerated smoothly to twenty-five miles per hour in eleven and four-tenths (11.4) seconds. Then, after being throttled down to seven miles per hour, the car attained a speed of forty-three miles an hour with perfect smoothness for operation, and it was not then extended to the limit.

'Rest Cure' Possible In Saxon Roadster

San Francisco Woman Finds Joy
In Driving Into Country
For Solitude

A new field of benefit has been discovered in the motor car. It is the possibilities it has created for the enjoyment of the "rest cure."

Generally the motor car has been looked upon as productive of exhilaration, the quickening of the nerves and other senses, through its great speed possibilities. In other words, it has generally been thought to produce the opposite results obtainable from a "rest cure."

Mrs. "Billie" Taylor of San Francisco has found that, with the little Saxon Four roadster she is able to practice the rest cure which would be impossible were it not for this automobile. In speaking of her enjoyment she says:

"I found from my professional

work that my health demanded that I should, from time to time, seek rest, and, before using the motor car, it meant a retreat to a sanitarium which did not always quiet the mind and gain the desired results."

"However, I have found with the Saxon roadster that it is possible for me to leave San Francisco and travel to some secluded nook in the foothills down the peninsula and there spend the better part of the day, resting along some of the creeks in warm sunshine, giving all the desired results of the rest cure."

"There is no great big heavy car to manipulate, but a light easy running vehicle that can easily be handled with one hand and does not produce the mental strain and attention demanded by the ordinary automobile."

"Running back from Redwood City through the beautiful hills of Woodside and on down through Portola Valley one can find many clumps of redwoods or streams where seclusion and repose can be obtained."

NEW MARINE ENGINES

The last word has been said concerning marine engines according to the claims made for the Scripps model for motor boats placed on the market in Shanghai by the Central Trading Company. The models now being shown here are the same as the type used in the "Detroit," a motor boat of 35 feet which was run from Detroit, Mich., to Petrograd, a distance of 6,500 miles without mishap. It is a kerosene burner with all the working parts enclosed, insuring cleanliness and the saving of the wear of parts and fuel.

Don't decide on your car before you have seen the

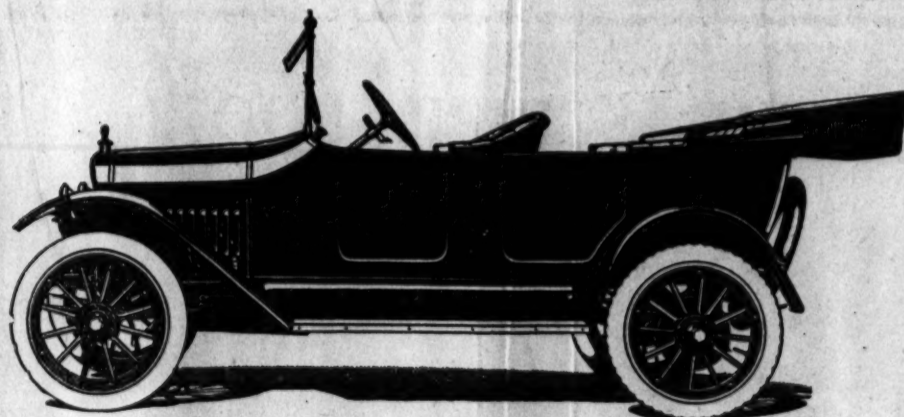
Maxwell

ONE CHASSIS—FOUR BODY STYLES

TOURING-CAR, ROADSTER, CABRIOLET AND TOWN-CAR

The Car of Lowest "First-Cost"

There has been to date, no real full five-passenger automobile, with electric starter, electric lights, sliding gear transmission, high-tension magneto, demountable rims, elliptic type springs, "One-Man" khaki hood and every other feature found in high-priced cars to sell at so low a price as the Maxwell.



One of the principal features is the SIMMS HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO, entirely separate and distinct from the starting and lighting system.

The Car of Lowest "After-Cost"

It is fitting that the car of lowest "First-Cost" should also be the car of lowest "After-Cost."

The Maxwell is lowering all economy records for:

- 1st—Miles per set of tyre.
- 2d—Miles per gallon of petrol.
- 3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil.
- 4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills.

A First-Class Car at a price within the reach of all

A large shipment is expected to arrive before the end of this month.

A specimen car is on view at the Eastern Garage. Demonstrations may be arranged.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

The Eastern Garage

4 Soochow Road

Telephone 1159



One Auto For Every Twenty-Five Persons In United States

Statisticians Claim This Record Will Be Reached By First of Year

America is a nation of automobile owners. Nothing like the distribution of motor vehicles there is to be found in any other part of the inhabited globe. Never before in history has a product, the unit value of which even remotely approached that of the automobile, been sold to nearly so large a proportion of the population. If any argument were needed to clinch the fact of the huge prosperity of the United States it could be found in this one item of national investment; the light-seeking economist would need to search no further. By the first of January, 1917, there will be one automobile in the States for each twenty-five inhabitants. On January 1 of this year there was already one automobile to each forty-four of the population.

It is staggering when one stops to realize the cost of even the most modest motor car. If one puts the average cost of an automobile at \$500, which is considerably lower than the true average, the value of the 2,445,664 cars which the Government census recently announced were registered in the United States in 1916, reaches in the aggregate \$1,222,832,000. This is the sort of a figure that one uses in speaking of national debts or annual appropriations of a first-class power or the cost of many months of the great war. It is quite outside of ordinary comprehension.

But automobile production did not stop in this country when the weary old year laid down his scythe and hour-glass last December. On the contrary, it received a new impetus, and more cars, by an enormous percentage, are being produced and sold this year than ever before. The most sanguine prophets predicted that 1916 would see 1,500,000 cars produced in America. For once these prophets are cloaked with honor in their own country, for that production seems certain to be reached. In a careful compilation of the figures for the first six months of the year, made by The Automobile, our factories were found to have produced 754,902 passenger automobiles. It is not hard to see that with the speeding up of the production usual in the second half year the 1,500,000 mark is sure to be attained.

When these 1,500,000 cars are added to those in operation on January 1, last, it will be seen that at least 3,945,664 automobiles will be owned in the United States, or one to every 25.34 inhabitants. This total will represent an investment of \$2,000,000,000 in round figures, based on the \$500 a car unit, which is certainly far too low.

Such an enormous distribution of a product, which less than a decade ago was considered a luxury, demands an explanation. It bristles with interesting economic questions on all sides. But the first insistent query is: "What has made such a thing possible; wherein lies this modern magic?" The technical and rather puzzling answer to this question is quantity production.

"What," you say, "you answer the query of what has made such quantity possible by saying quantity production!"

Precisely. Because quantity production, applied to the automobile industry with an intensity and a thoroughness never before equaled on approximately such a scale, has in turn made possible a constant and important reduction in the prices at which cars are sold. It has put the automobile into the hands of every man, and, as if with the waving of a magician's wand, has made of the man in the street a motorist. Let no man say after this decade that the age of witchcraft is dead.

Ten years ago you could not buy a serviceable automobile for less than \$2,000; five years ago your choice below \$1,000 was limited—and strictly limited. Today there are at least fourteen standard makes of car, from any one of which you can expect more consistent service than from the expensive machine of a

dozen years ago, which sell for less than \$700. Many of these are priced at much less than that amount. Indeed, the great majority come substantially below that mark. The motor car has become literally less costly than a pair of decent horses at first price and, of course, much less expensive to maintain from all points of view. The industry has been democratized.

Argue as you will; say that his rivals would have brought it about if he had not, or let your irrelevant preparedness enthusiasm scorn his pacifism all you wish—the man who is responsible for all this and deserves the credit for it is Henry Ford. He it was who conceived the idea of the car for the masses, and it is this fundamental conception that has brought him enormous profits and world-wide fame. He had the foresight to apply the chewing gum principle of small unit profit and huge sale to the automobile, and had it not been for him and his stubborn maintenance of his policy the distribution of cars in this country still might easily have been confined to the idle rich.

Year by year this wizard of the automobile industry has cut the price of this car until a point has been reached when the irreverent predict that one will soon be given away with a pound of tea. The latest reduction was announced last week. It brings the touring model down to \$360, free on board, Detroit, and the runabout to \$245. Of course, such a figure for a practical and satisfactory motor car has only been accomplished by quantity production carried to the Nth power. The same methods in theory and practice have been applied to the building of a machine capable of carrying five persons anywhere an automobile will go, that might be used in making a safety razor or a clothes wringer, or any other small and common article of commerce.

And the methods of the mammoth plant at Highland Park, Mich., have necessarily been limited in some degree by many, if not most, other makers of automobiles. It is not meant that the exact factory practice is followed, or that the results are the same as far as the individual machine goes. But other makers have been forced to think in terms of scores and hundreds of cars a day and have, thus, willy-nilly, been led to produce vehicles which, however they might differ from the "fliver" in design or appearance, yet approximated it in price.

That the scaling down of cost has been widespread—in spite of the fact that raw materials of which automobiles are made were never before so high as they are at present or so difficult to obtain, and in spite of the further fact that labor is also exceedingly high and uncertain—may be seen by a glance at the prices recently announced for some of the models for 1917. In many cases the makes named below can be had in other models at varying prices, but unless otherwise noted the price given is for the touring car model and f.o.b. factory. Here are fourteen cars below the \$700 mark:

Argo (two passenger)	\$465
Briscoe	525
Buick (four cylinder)	665
Chevrolet	550
Dart	665
Ford	360
Maxwell	595
Mets	600
Munro (two passenger)	495
Overland	635
Partin-Palmer	695
Regal	650
Saxon (two passenger)	395
Remington	695

Of course, there is a wide difference in the equipment of these cars at their several prices. Some have complete equipment, including all the usual accessories, together with electric starting and lighting outfits. Others do not include one or both of these last-named addenda to the modern automobile. But all are

ready for the road in all essential particulars and can be driven with much comfort and success without further cost than that noted, save the freight charges and the States license fee. Obviously motoring for the masses is here.

When it is realized that \$500 is certainly a conservative figure for the cost of a good team of horses, the comparative inexpensiveness of the modern small car is readily appreciated. Then when one begins to estimate depreciation, feed, shoeing, care, and so forth for the team as against the corresponding items for the car it becomes plain why automobiles in apparently limitless quantities can be not merely made but sold. The price of some of the cars listed above works out to about \$20 for each horse power. If you had told a man ten years ago that you would produce a car in that category he would have laughed you to scorn or sent for the nearest policeman.

No one can tell what the ultimate absorbing power of the country for automobiles may be, for their purchase has already exceeded the rate predicted but a few years ago by so much as to make further prophecies hazardous. However, there are men in the industry who have their cars very close to the ground and whose predictions in the past have been borne out in all their optimism. These men say that the country can use 12,000,000 automobiles. This would mean, at the present number of inhabitants, one car to every family and is predicted upon the practically universal use of motor cars by the farmers of the land.

The Government figures show plainly that farmers in some of the great agricultural States are taking kindly to the "buzz wagon." Iowa, for example had the highest percentage of automobile owners in the country last year, with one car for every sixteen inhabitants. Alabama was the least thoroughly motorized States, with only one car to every 200 of population.

The motorists, in addition to the indirect revenue which they bring to the country, are the source of a considerable sum in direct taxation. Thus the Government reports that the total fees paid by motorists last year amounted to \$18,245,713. Of this amount, according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture, \$16,213,387 was spent for the building and maintenance of State and county roads. The total registration—probably rather less than the total number of cars actually in use, as some States do not require annual registration—of 2,445,664 for 1916 compares with a registration of but 48,000 in 1916. For a ten-year-old the industry has thrived rather nicely.

In the course of its recent investigation The Automobile unearthed some astonishing and romantic statistics of this young giant among industries. For example, although one manufacturer turned out from January 1, to July 1, no less than \$119,000,000 worth of cars, he did not have a monopoly of the field as one might reasonably expect. Quite the contrary; there were ninety-eight other companies making pleasure automobiles during this period, all of them seemingly prosperous and each with a definite schedule of production. During the year of 1915 a total of 892,618 cars

was produced in the United States, but 85 per cent of that total had been made this year, when the half-way point was passed on July 1. The total retail value of the passenger cars made in 1915 was \$565,856,450. For the first half of 1916 cars worth \$481,100,000 had been produced.

One section of the country, broadly speaking, has taken this great industry for its own. One State, indeed, may be said to be the Alpha and Omega of automobile making. From January to July 79 per cent of the country's automobiles, or 595,153 cars, were made in Michigan. Ohio and Indiana follow in order of production, and the three States together made in these six months 96 per cent of the total for the country. The Wolverine State believes in quantity production as applied to each factory evidently, for in spite of the fact that it made 79 per cent of the cars it contains but twenty-seven of the ninety-nine motor car factories.

When it comes to a question of individual companies Ford, of course, leads the production list. The Highland Park plant made 238,000 cars in the first six months of this year, or an average of some 1,900 cars each working day. Second on the list in numbers produced comes the Willoughby Company of Toledo, Ohio, which made 94,477 in the six months. Third is Maxwell with 40,000 odd. Following along closely are Chevrolet, Buick, Dodge, and Studebaker, with Chalmers, Hudson, and Saxon occupying the next places in the matter of quantity. It is not hard to imagine the transportation problems connected with production figures such as these or to account for the shortage of freight cars when such bulky articles as automobiles have to be moved in quantities of this kind.

As to the market for this product, it is, of course, country-wide and among all classes. But the farmer is perhaps the most eagerly sought automobile "prospect."

"The farmer is all important as a car buyer," says the statistical review already quoted. "In Oklahoma, the increase of cars for the year of 1916 as compared with 1915, in so far as figures can be compiled at the present time, is 250 per cent. In Mississippi it is 195 per cent. In Louisiana 210 per cent and in Idaho 117 per cent. In the great farming State of Iowa there is one car to every fourteen persons, in Nebraska one to every twenty persons, and throughout the other big farming States in the corn and wheat belts similar conditions prevail. The country fair of today is incomplete without its attending automobile exhibits. And unlike the visitors at many of the pretentious automobile shows held, the farmers actually come to buy as well as to look."

During the six months ended July 1, more than 33,000 passenger automobiles have been exported, with a total value of more than \$24,000,000. Thus only about 4 1/2 per cent of the country's production is shipped abroad.

"During the first half of 1916," the review continues, "the number of

passenger cars made per month in the United States averaged 125,187, with an average monthly exportation of 5,645. Uncle Sam probably will always continue to be his own best customer, but the markets of the world are open to him, and the probabilities are that the close of the European conflict will open large markets which are now inaccessible. It is, of course, natural to assume that the home industries of Europe will be protected, but if conditions are as they might be expected to be, the market for automobiles will be larger than the recreated European factories can handle."

But no matter how we may expand our export trade—and it is apparently certain to have a great expansion, especially with our neighbors to the South—it can never be more than a drop in the bucket as compared with the huge home consumption of automobiles. Therefore, Mr. Everyday Citizen, if you would be in the swim prepare to give up the price of a short vacation—and a nearby one at that—and add yourself to the host that rides on rubber tires. Go down into the market place contentedly driving your little touring car or runabout for which you have paid less than the price of an autumn outfit of becoming raiment, and find yourself one of the hot polloi on wheels. You can own a nice car for less than it costs you to go to Europe comfortably, and you probably don't want to go to Europe now anyway. So be one of the throng and ride.

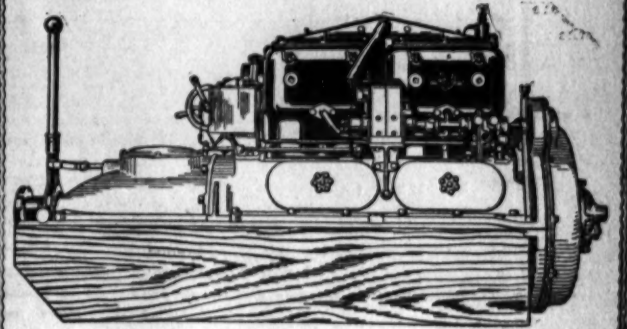
And you need not be so tremendously surprised to rub your eyes one of these fine mornings, just a handful of years away, and find that the humor of the comic weekly artist has been brought almost literally to commonplace experience; that everywhere you look motor cars big and little are reducing exercise to a lost art and performing all the business of life. It will not be long before it is as natural for a family to keep an automobile as to have a telephone, nor will man any longer be regarded as at least a semi-plutocrat because he is propelled from place to place by gasoline rather than the power of his own two legs.

Were Charles Darwin alive he might even be tempted to forecast an approaching epoch in the march of evolution wherein man would have one of those marvelous "leaps" and become, no longer a quadruped once more, with the vital difference that instead of running upon all fours he used all four extremities to govern that which propelled him in a steady manner whithersoever he would.

It may be that the day is still far off when every man shall ride in his own car, but when one realizes that when the New Year comes in one person in every twenty-five in one country or four per cent of the population, including men, women, and children, will be able to do that very thing, it is evidently the part of wisdom to refrain from limiting the absorptive quality for automobiles of the American sponge.

SCRIPPS MARINE ENGINES

All working parts of the 1916 Model Engines enclosed, which assures cleanliness and saving of parts and fuel.



4,000 of these kerosene-burning engines in use, attest to the merit of the models.

It was an engine of this make which twice mastered the tortuous Niagara Rapids.

It was a little 16 h.p. Scripps which powered the 35-footer motor boat "Detroit," when she made and established a record trip from Detroit, Michigan, across the Atlantic Ocean, to Petrograd—a distance of 6,500 miles—without mishap.

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Model 75



Model 75 Touring Car T1, 1,650
Roadster, 1,650

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The Overland Model 75 is the world's first *absolutely complete* light car. It has every convenience and comfort that you need or want—with the added advantage of exceedingly low upkeep costs.

You don't have to pay extra for equipment. Virtually everything provided in the more costly cars is included in this light, economical Overland when you buy it.

Low in price—light in weight—economical to run—electric starter—electric lights—complete equipment—powerful, flexible engine—easy riding cantilever rear springs—deep, soft upholstery—every convenience and advantage.

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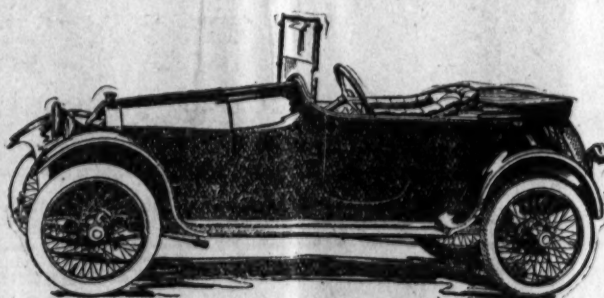
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Minimum Charge \$1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

MAXWELL CAR BREAKS NON-STOP RUN RECORD

Makes 22,000 Miles Without
Stopping Motor In Test
By A.A.A.

These figures tell the story of a World's Record-Breaking Maxwell run. They are official and authentic, forming the report of carefully picked representatives of the American Automobile Association. The run was made by a Maxwell touring car—a car identical in every detail with the Maxwell one can buy in Shanghai.

From November 22, 1915, to January 5, 1916—44 days—the Maxwell travelled continuously and the motor was never stopped.

The Maxwell covered an average of more than 500 miles a day. The table shows with what wonderful consistency the pace was maintained, day by day, and proves a Maxwell fuel consumption of one gallon in each 21.88 miles.

The Maxwell was driven more than 22,000 miles without stopping the motor.

On November 22, 1915, the Maxwell car began its endeavor to surpass the American motor non-stop record of 12,404.9 miles. The car was a stock touring model, verified as such by American Automobile Association technical experts. On January 5, 1916, with car and motor still in perfect running order, the run was publicly ended with a record of 22,022.3 miles; the Maxwell's record not only exceeded the prior American mark but also has added more than 5,000 miles to the prior world's record, set by a costly British car.

During the 44 day's run, the Maxwell had travelled steadily, day and night, at the rate of more than 500 miles in each 24 hours. The only stops were for a change of crew or an installation of supplies. But when the car itself was at a standstill, the motor was not allowed to stop.

Day after day, week after week, the test was prolonged. Drivers relieved each other in relays of eight hours each. Official observers changed at stated periods. The old American record was passed. The European mark was next to fall and the Maxwell kept grinding off the miles.

Rains, storms and mud were often encountered, for the run was made in typical California winter weather. But all weather and all going were alike to the Maxwell. Unfavorable conditions sometimes reduced the mileage of one day but an occasional

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING A GOOD TAKER
LAUGH HIMSELF OUT OF A CHECK
WITH A HICK WHO THINKS HIMSELF
A PIOT AS A STORY TELLER

period of clear weather always restored the average.

Motives of sportmanship and the belief that the run would continue for 25,000 miles—for 50,000 perhaps—caused the decision to arbitrarily stop the motor at noon, January 5. To continue further, thought the promoters, would probably discourage non-stop competition for many years to come, if not for all time.

Strong and capable, the Maxwell rolled to the finish, its motor apparently pulsating as strongly as ever, its chassis without a spot needing attention or adjustment.

A fact brought out by this was the Maxwell's faithfulness to the record it holds this new record is the third Maxwell to distinguish itself in this way. The first Maxwell non-stop champion won its title in 1909 with a run of 3,000 miles. The second Maxwell record was 10,000 miles, established in 1912. Motor cars, like human beings, develop and retain family traits, says the Maxwell company.

The Maxwell endurance champion is a light car, weighing complete, with all its equipment, but 1,950 pounds. The manufacturers claim that the run was possible because of this lightness—"lightness that means strength and long life when based on scientific metallurgy and the use of alloyed steels instead of ordinary automobile material."

False Economy To Save On Lubrication

One Dollar Spent On Proper
Lubricant Will Save \$10
In End

"The car owner who takes pride in telling how he has covered 1,000, 1,500 or 2,000 miles on a gallon of motor oil is practising false economy," says Max Hagelstine, manager of the service department of the Studebaker Corporation. "The great mileage record he boasts of per gallon of oil may sound impressive, but while such an owner is saving the price of several gallons of oil, he is setting up working parts of the engine that will eventually cost more than any amount of oil he has used."

"Motor oil, no matter how good, loses its lubricating qualities after being in the motor a certain length of time, especially in hot weather. It disintegrates, leaving only a remnant of what was once good motor oil, and it has no value as far as lubrication is concerned."

"The wise owner will drain all the oil from the crank case of his car every 1,000 miles of service, regardless of how much oil is still there at the time. He will then replace with good, fresh, clean oil. In doing this regularly he will prolong the life of his car indefinitely."

"Another place where lack of lubrication can do damage is in the rear axle and transmission. For here the action of the gears has the same effect upon grease as the action of working parts of the motor has on

oil. It robs the grease in time of the lubricating qualities by the process of disintegration.

"If the owner will take care in adding fresh grease every 1,500 miles—it is not necessary to replace the supply which is in the rear axle and transmission at the time—he will save many a dollar in the long run."

"It is well enough recognized that lubrication is the life of a motor car. It is a fact, too, that many owners keep enough oil and grease in their cars. But the freshness of the lubricant requires attention and is of greater importance than the quantity. Every dollar spent by the owner on proper lubrication saves ten dollars in other expenses, aside from the annoyances of poor operation and the delays due to trying to make a gallon of oil or a few pounds of grease perform their functions when they become 'pepples' from too long service."

NEW OVERLAND MODEL TAKES HOLD QUICKLY

Agents Flood Factory With
Orders To Rush Demons-
trating Machines

The announcement of a new model has always been the signal for automobile dealers to sit up and take notice of the new comer's claims to recognition. The first few weeks following its debut are the crucial ones in its career, for dealers and the public alike are at that time on the alert to notice any little peculiarities or eccentricities in its make-up.

When the latest Overland achievement, known as the New Series

Model 75B, made its appearance in June, dealers from all parts of America wired to the Overland factory requesting that demonstrators be shipped to them immediately. They were anxious to prove to their own satisfaction the claims of the factory officials, which were to the effect that this latest wonder car of the Overland builders was the most powerful low-priced car in the world.

In due time these demonstrations arrived, and it was not long before

the Overland factory had all the evidence necessary to substantiate its claims. Letters and telegrams poured into the office, congratulating the company on the appearance and performance of one of its models. These expressions from the Overland dealers were spontaneous and unsolicited on the part of the company. They came from dealers and subscribers alike, many of whom had never before gone to the trouble of complimenting the factory on the performance of one of its models.

Hupmobile

We invite all who contemplate the purchase of an automobile to go to the nearest Hupmobile dealer and ask him to demonstrate, side by side with cars of other makes, that the Hupmobile can do in ordinary every day use the things that other cars do only in demonstration.

Ask him to drive the car through crowded streets, up steep hills, through deep sand or mud. See how easily and efficiently the Hupmobile does these things. Notice at the same time the comfort

table Hupmobile riding qualities—the deep, soft cushions, the large tonneau, the absence of vibration from the motor even at 50 or 60 miles an hour. Your eye will appreciate Hupmobile beauty of design and finish.

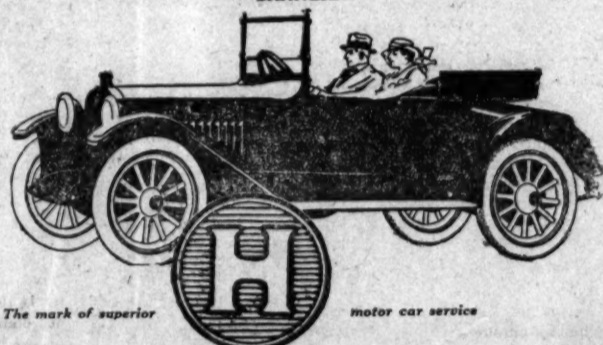
Consider, too, that the Hupmobile has a four-cylinder motor that will give you no trouble and many miles per gallon of petrol—that it has the strength and dependability of that first Hupmobile that went around the world in 1909.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m.m. bore, 140 m.m. stroke, (3 1/2" x 5 1/2"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle: floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings: bronze shell, babbit lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tires: 300 x 120 m.m. or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 320 x 120 m.m. or 35" x 4 1/2" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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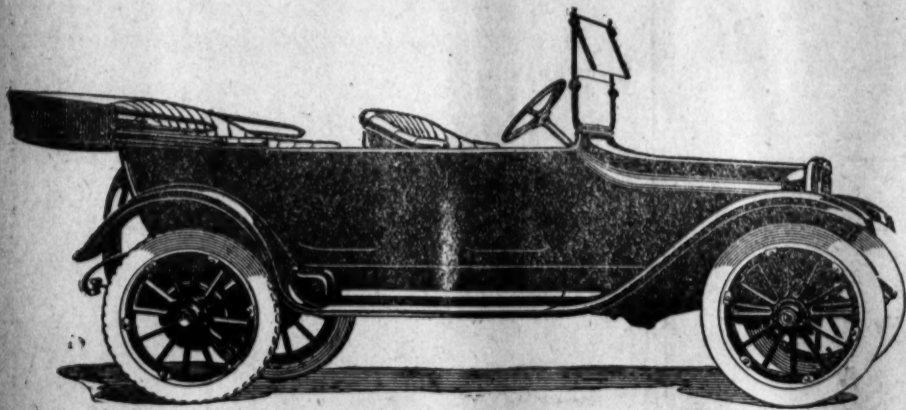
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GOODRICH TAKES CARE OF MILITARY EMPLOYEES

Issues Order Guaranteeing Protection For Their Families

The B. F. Goodrich Tire Company has sent this notice to its employees who have enlisted:

"In order, in so far as possible, to relieve from financial worry those of our employees who are subject to military duty and also as an expression of desire on the part of this company to make substantial recognition of this opportunity to co-operate with its employees in carrying out its share of the common duty of all to answer the national call for military assistance, the policy of this company will be as follows:

"This announcement applies to all employees of this company formally enrolled as members in good standing in any state military or naval organization at midnight Monday, June 19, 1916, and who are accepted by the proper military officers for active service in the present Mexican crisis:

"In case of orders being issued by the military authorities requiring the services of employees mentioned above for actual military duty, necessitating absence from the regular duties of this company, compensation will be awarded as follows:

"After allowance being made for payment for service by the government, or state, or from any other source, the direct result of military service, this company will pay as military compensation the difference between such sources of income and the following:

"To all married and single men contributing regularly to the support of actual dependents, two-thirds of their average salary or wage based on their previous average salary or wage earned during the three months preceding their absence.

"To all single or married men not contributing regularly to the support of actual dependents, one-half of their average salary or wage.

"Thus an employee with dependents whose average wage for three months has been \$100 per month and who receives \$15 per month from the government will be granted military compensation from this company of \$51.66 per month.

"Payment of military compensation will be paid direct to the dependents designated, or upon the request of men without dependents, will be held in trust by the company until the return of the employee.

"The period of absence on military duty will be considered a breach in continuity of service as affecting our life insurance or pension regulations, but such time of absence will be included in the company service record of each employee the same as

if he had not engaged in military service. During such absence of an employee, the life insurance issued him by this company will remain in full force and effect.

"Discrimination will not be made in any manner against any employee upon his return from military service, and as far as possible arrangements will be made for each man to return to his former position. "The above conditions will apply to employees whose extent of absence is one year or less, continuously in state military or naval service, but the privilege of the company is recognized to make such modifications, extensions or abrogations of these conditions at any future time as may appear advisable."

CADILLAC HAS BIG YEAR IN CLOSED CARS

Increased Tendency Among Buyers To Favor Models Keeping Out Storms

That the enclosed type of motor car is steadily gaining each year in public favor is demonstrated in the fall business of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Last year this company shipped a greater number of its closed body cars than ever before, and orders now on hand indicate that this season's business will eclipse all past records by a substantial margin.

Among the reasons attributed by Sales Manager Howard for the heavy increase is the fact that people are coming to appreciate more and more the great comfort to be derived from a type of car that is especially adapted for service every day in the year.

He said further, that the eight-cylinder engine was also responsible to some extent because it runs so smoothly that the dull, heavy rumble associated with enclosed types of cars becomes a negligible factor in the Cadillac.

The Cadillac line includes four enclosed body types—the standard limousine and the berlin, each of seven-passenger capacity; the victoria, which accommodates three, and the brougham, seating seven.

The brougham is a particularly interesting model. It has one compartment with two doors on each side, instead of the usual single entrance that characterizes the one-compartment type in general. The individual front seats have a passageway between, so that passengers may exchange seats without leaving the car. Having four doors, entrance and exit to and from the car is facilitated for all the passengers. The auxiliary seats fold into the backs of the front seats when not in use, leaving the rear part of the car unobstructed.

In the victoria, the top, which is of long-grain, bright-finish leather, can be laid back, and the window sashes lowered into the door panels, converting the car into a smart roadster.

Factory Workers Encouraged to Save

Employees of U.S. Tire Company On Border Deposit Earnings Every Other Week

To encourage the spirit of saving among employees, Charles B. Whittlesey, President of the Hartford factory of the United States Tire Company, has written to those of his workers who are with Uncle Sam's forces on the border and who left behind dependents, suggesting that their wages every alternate week be deposited in a savings bank, rather than the entire amount being paid weekly to their dependents.

As was announced some weeks ago, the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiaries, which include the Hartford Company, are allowing full pay to all employees answering the call to arms, as well as holding open their positions until their return. It consequently followed that, while the pay went on as usual, the men enlisting shifted the responsibility of providing for their own needs over to the Government. Hence the suggestion for savings.

That Mr. Whittlesey's idea has met with favor is indicated by the number of men who have put it into practice. The list of depositors grows daily, starting with a first-day deposit total of \$2,300. Interest is credited monthly to each account, so that the boys will have a few extra dollars to their credit when they come marching home, in addition to knowing that their dependents have been provided for during their absence.

DETROIT MOTOR CAR CAPITOL OF WORLD

More Than Hundred Concerns Manufacturing Autos And Motor Trucks

Detroit is the automobile's capital. The industry has grown there until now it overshadows all others; a large tract of the city is supported by it directly. A special report on the automobile industry of Detroit furnished by the Director of the Bureau of the Census to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce gives interesting figures showing how the automobile industry stands with relation to all the manufacturing industries of the city.

There were 120 establishments manufacturing automobiles and motor truck bodies, and parts in Detroit at the end of 1915. These represented an investment of \$82,561,000 capital out of a total investment of \$295,171,000. They employ 37,641 persons out of 129,977 engaged in all manufactures, and paid \$32,717,000 in salaries and

wages out of a total of \$96,158,000, or a little more than one-third.

Automobiles and parts to a value of \$163,588,000 were produced in the year, equal to 40 per cent. of the \$402,864,000 value of all manufactures. The industry paid for materials \$101,259,000, out of \$223,527,000 paid by all manufacturing trades, or 45 per cent. and added \$62,329,000 to the value of the materials by manufacture.

The business production season was in late Winter and Spring, when the largest numbers of wage earners were employed, as follows: February,

35,088, March, 36,193; and April, 36,089.

Eighty per cent of the money paid to employees in the automobile industry went for wages as against 20 per cent for salaries while in all other manufacturing trades only 68 per cent of the total was paid to mechanics and other laborers.

When the Case Is Urgent

(From the Washington Star) Arbitration is usually most needed when somebody declares that there is nothing to arbitrate.

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The World's Carriers

Federal Lorries are operating in almost every country on the globe.

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Federal Lorries are worm-drive exclusively. Made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton.

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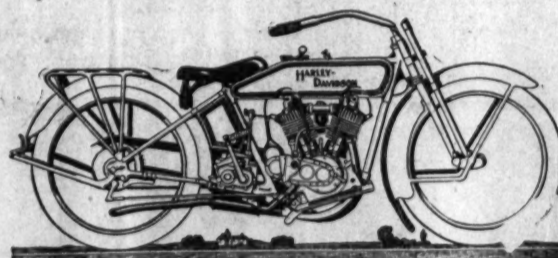
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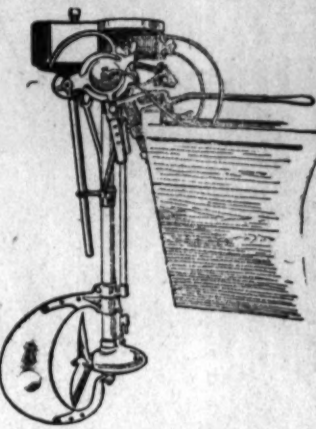
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May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

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PER HOUR

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PER HOUR

Minimum Charge \$1.00

The Beauty Secrets of Princess

The First of a Series of Instructive Articles by the Princess Fernanda Riabouschinski, "the Most Beautiful Woman in Italy," on the Newest Ways to Create and Preserve Beauty

No. 1—How to Look Like Your Favorite Statue or Picture



The Princess Fernanda Riabouschinski, Called "the Perfect Type of Italian Beauty," Who Will Tell Her Secrets of Health and Loveliness.

the sculptures of the immortal. That argument won. During the beauty competition the city was in the same tense, gala spirit as during a festa.

The distinguishing attribute of Italian beauty is that it is natural. French beauty walks on crutches. It must have aid. It is artificial. The Russians imitate the French. They go a step farther. They borrow the French methods of beauty culture and carry them to extremes.

The Italian woman seeks first of all to be herself. Whatever she is that she tries to be with all her might. She is, we will say, of the buxom type, though that is unusual among the young women of Rome. Very well. Then she does not apologize for her plumpness. She does not try to hide it. She is frankly plump. If she is slender she emphasizes the slenderness. If she is one of the hazy, indefinite kind of girls, who seem merely a nebulous background for a pair of great eyes, she throws those eyes as much into the foreground as possible and becomes, so to speak, a Girl of Eyes.

Whatever the predominant note of her personality that she persistently sounds.

I greatly admire America. I fell in love with it last October when I sailed into its imposing harbor. I have never ceased to love it. Probably I shall always care as much for it as I do to-day. It is so young, so rich in all the frank fascination of youth.

I see in it only one fault. Its women try to be alike. They dress alike, talk alike. I should infer that they think alike. In Italy the women are so very different. They try to be simply, solely themselves. Your Lina Cavalleri, who was of my own city, Rome, has worn her hair in the same way ever since I have seen her lovely picture, and that has been all my life, of twenty-one years. She wore it in that style because it was becoming. It showed outlines of her beautiful head. Here, not those of her sister, her aunt or the woman who lived farther down the street. I am wearing my hair as I have worn it for ten years, since I was what you would call a little girl in this country, but in my own a very young woman, at eleven. The woman of twenty-one is so much older than your American woman of that age. By all standards save the calendar she is thirty.

The Italian woman is, first, herself. After that her eyes rest with longing upon a statue or painting to which some one—herself or another—has noticed that she bears a resemblance. I, for example, early discovered that there was in me a resemblance to the "Winged Victory." I studied and modelled myself more and more upon this wonder of Samothrace.

Walk along a street in Rome or stop beside one of its many beautiful fountains, you will meet a working girl, a laborer's daughter, whose noble lines will recall to you a "Minerva" in the Capitol. The psychology of that resemblance is the admiration of Italians for works of art. It is as with music. Every man and woman in Italy loves music and can sing, because all his or her life good music has been within sound of their ears. The Roman children are as much accustomed to beautiful paintings and statues as a farmer's son is to apple trees in the orchard. We become like that which we often see. We form ourselves upon the pattern of our thoughts. The poorest woman in Italy has her favorite "Madonna," and, be assured, it is not one of the most beautiful, but



The Winged Victory of Samothrace and Princess Fernanda in One of the Attitudes by Which She Cultivates the Same Bodily Expression.

one which she in some degree resembles.

My childish admiration was fired by the fourteenth century Madonnas. I particularly admired that of Perugini. I studied her attitude, her expression, the soul atmosphere reflected in her eyes. I sat before the mirror and in the same posture as my Madonna. My study and devotion were rewarded. My childish eyes and those of my elders began to note the resemblance. But that was before I had seen the "Victory" of Samothrace. I fell in love with her at sight, as I did with "America," and for the same reason. She is so vibrant, so alive, so young, so full of the power, of the joy of life. As I walked I would ask myself, "How would she have walked to the Capitol?" The answer was a fine, free gait, a buoyancy of step, when otherwise my step might have lagged and my pace dragged.

The Italian woman's beauty culture is in posture rather than cosmetics. She is content that her complexion, her eyes, her hair be what they are. She wishes to sit and stand and recline as her favorite "Madonna" sits or stands or reclines. Italian beauty study concerns itself little with color.

Nature has been prodigal in that respect to an Italian woman. Its blue, deep blue skies, its radiant sunlight are no more intense of the kind than are her eyes, of the nut-brown hue that Frenzuola, the Italian poet, loved; the vermilion of her lips and the olive tints of her cheeks or the shell-like whiteness of her teeth. Italians have

color, and love color. I, for instance, am happy in contrasts of color. Like other Romans, I incline to black, believing that it is a brilliant color if well massed. So, mingling it with much white, I have a combination of color in which my taste revels. I have an evening gown of rich, deep green, embroidered in gold. One of my evening gowns is of brilliant red, with garniture of gold.

Contrasts are magnificent and lend the wearer a regal appearance, if she have the height to wear them. But to do so she must have a stature of five feet five inches, or more.

I reiterate that the Italian beauty is of the natural sort and leans but little upon cosmetics. In the dressing room of an Italian gentlewoman you would find fewer toilet bottles than in the noddled little bedroom of a French midinette. She believes that the beauty of the eye is in its placidity as surely as the loveliness of a brow is in its serenity. Therefore you will see on her toilet tables none of the stimulating lotions for the eye that have an element of danger. You will see a small bottle labelled "boracic acid solution." Once this solution was made in rose water, but, becoming alarmed by the adulteration of toilet articles, fearing that some unscrupulous chemist might have used wood alcohol in the mixture, she has a boracic acid solution of water, in the proportions: Pulverized boracic acid crystals.....1 teaspoonful Hot water that has been boiled 1 pint

When she has been motoring, or

Princess Fernanda and the Madonna of Carlo Dolci, Which is One of Her Models in Facial Expressions.

when her eyes are weary after reading or have been strained in a dim light, she bathes her eyes in this lotion. She may use an eye cup, but her oculist advises that she use a small piece of linen saturated with the lotion.

No Italian girl ever committed the atrocity of having her eyebrows shaved, as did some thoughtless women of your country when it was "the fashion" to trim them into narrow high arches. Indeed, no. Every Italian woman is her own fashion. She wishes her eyebrows to be thick and soft and as straight as nature made them. Accordingly she lets them alone save when she uses a tiny eyebrow brush to brush away the dust from the brows and lashes. These she dips into a bowl of warm water into which she had melted a few drops of vaseline.

The Italian woman, as a rule, cleanses her face with water. She prefers tepid water to either hot or cold water for the face. In a bowl or basin she pours four to six drops of glycerine to aid the cleansing process. And the Italian complexion is a thing of very real beauty.

The Peasants of Palestine

The actual peasant life of Palestine does not seem to have greatly changed since Bible times, and every village to-day boasts of its upper room, or guest chamber, where the men meet and chat about the local news. These guest chambers have been in vogue since the days of the patriarchs. Farming, of course, is the principal occupation. The Palestine farmer scatters the seed over the ground by hand and then ploughs it in. The ploughs are very primitive and are driven, as a rule, by oxen. A farmer's field is not marked off by a fence, as we understand the term. In the mountainous country lands are enclosed by loose stone walls, still called by the ancient Hebrew name jedar, and on the plains by thorn hedges. When the open fields are owned individually the boundary lines are indicated by deep furrows, in which at intervals stones are laid as "landmarks."

The Rainbow.

The time of day or the state of weather when a rainbow appears is believed by many people to be an indication of future weather conditions. According to an old rhyme a rainbow in the morning warns the shepherds to be prepared for rain shortly; an evening rainbow points to fine weather the next day. Sailors believe that a rainbow in the wind is a sure sign of continued wet; if it comes in the opposite quarter the rain will soon stop. Again, if in fair weather a rainbow be seen foul weather will speedily set in, but if the bow appear in foul weather fair weather will be at hand.

Euclid and War.

The following proposition appeared in a recent issue of the "Lyonian," the magazine of the lower school at Harrow, England.

A subaltern is one who has position but no magnitude.

A Turkish communique lies equally on any point.

A trench is that which has length, breadth and stickiness.

An observer and a pilot who are in the same line meet in the same plane.

THE Princess Riabouschinski, the author of "The Beauty Secrets of a Princess," is a native of Rome, a city famous for its beautiful women. She is known as "the most beautiful woman in Italy." Some admirers of her type of beauty have called her "the most beautiful woman in the world."

Princess Fernanda Riabouschinski may be termed a citizeness of the world. She was born in Rome, the daughter of Chevalier Rocchi, an Italian professor and diplomat, and a beautiful Italian woman, who died three weeks after her daughter's birth. She went to school in

London. After her marriage to the wealthy Prince Nicholas Riabouschinski, whose family is known as the "J. Pierpont Morgans of Russia," she lived in Paris. She resided for a time in Moscow and Petrograd. She travelled extensively, including Japan and China and India in her tours.

In this world-wide experience the lovely young Princess, who is but twenty-one, has studied the methods of beauty culture of many countries. She has asked the Russian woman the secret of her world-famous fascination. She has inquired of the meticulous Paris-

ienne what are her standards of beauty and how she attains them. She has learned from the English woman the athletic foundation of her wholesome comeliness. In Japan she has asked of the flower garlanded Japanese maidens the secrets of their attractiveness. She has pierced the inscrutability of the beauties of East India and even of the almond-eyed damsels of the nobility of China.

What she has learned the Princess Riabouschinski has set forth in a series of captivating and instructive articles for this newspaper.

By Princess Fernanda Riabouschinski

ITALIAN women are famous for their beauty. It is possible that in no country is the ratio of beautiful women of the entire population so large. I, who have travelled nearly all over the world, have seen nowhere so many beauties as in my own country. Italy is known, in the polite world, as "the country of beautiful women." What Italy is to the countries in

the matter of the beauty of its women, Rome is to the Italian cities.

Within a few years Rome held a beauty contest. No event, not even the war, more greatly roused the people. It was an innovation. Italy dislikes startling innovations. The taste and traditions of the people, their reluctance to permit their women such publicity as is involved

in a beauty competition, was overcome by an appeal to what is a still deeper feeling of pride in the pre-eminence of the beauty of its women. Those who were eager to bring about the beauty contest pointed out that the aim was to show how classical is the type of the Roman woman's beauty. That it equalled the beauty of the Madonnas of the master painters and

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1916

BATHERS BADLY TROUNCE S.C.C.

Register 148, Then Put Strong Club Eleven Out of Action for Only 36

QUAYLE NEARS CENTURY

98 Not Out in Drawn Match Police v. Recs.; T. Wallace Notches 86

Cleanliness is next to godliness. And certainly the gods were all with the bathers when they met the rest of the S.C.C. on the Club ground yesterday afternoon. The Swimmers were very strong in batting but curiously enough all the stars did very little, and when Stager, Turner, Hawkins, and Deeks were all out for a next to nothing score, it looked as if the unwashed ones were in for an easy victory.

But then the game of cricket came in again, and the ball began to wag in the most vigorous fashion. Hilliard of course cannot be called a member of the "Tall Brigade" but he has not been practising much lately and when he came in, very few expected that he would give Billings and Co. much trouble. As a matter of fact he played excellent cricket and despite the fact that he gave a couple of chances, his score of 24 was easily the best of the whole game.

David Campbell came in smiling, and continued to smile while he scored runs in the most outrageous fashion all round the wicket. He was very rude to all the bowlers and no matter how good the delivery was he swiped at it to such effect, that before he was at last collected by a nice understanding between Tait and Billings, he had placed 22 to his credit.

When followed by his example and hit out at everything; before he was sent to the pavilion he gathered 23 of the best. Billings was the most successful bowler and managed to capture 7 wickets for the small cost of 68. If the field had been a bit more lively his average would have been a good deal better. But the weather was all against vigorosity.

The rest of the S.C.C. fared terribly against the attack of Stager. He put down six overs in his own peculiar fashion and managed to account for two maiden overs and five wickets, (for the very trifling total of 13). How he did it we do not know, but he did, and enough said about it. He kept a wonderful length with his leg lobs, and no-one on the opposing side could do anything with him.

Hilliard took the same number of wickets for a little extra cost and among his victims were Cumming, Tait, Clifford, Hollander, all very useful bats. Warneer stayed a long time at the wickets and was top scorer for the unwashed with 9. But it was noticed that as soon as he came out he made tracks for the swimming bath, so he really is one of the cleanly sort and that accounts for his success.

A glance at the score will show how necessary it is to be a washer. The unwashed went in a second time, and this venture proved a little more successful than the first. Hilliard continuing his undefeated innings, gathered something like 20 and was still going strong when Turner and his spotless men thought it was time to go and have a swim.

The scores:

Batters	
S. J. Deeks, c. Warneer, b. Billings	14
E. W. Stager, lbw, b. Billings	0
W. J. Hawkins, c. C. B. Cheatham, b. Clifford	0
D. Campbell, c. Tait, b. Billings	23
W. C. D. Turner, b. Clifford	9
L. R. Wheeler, st. Warneer, b. Billings	0
H. D. Hilliard, c. Clifford, b. Hollander	24
B. L. Cheatham, c. Tait, b. Billings	17
F. H. Pentycross, b. Billings	8
E. Toeg, b. Hilliard	8
T. G. Smeaton, not out	12
Extras	12
Total	148

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	16.2	68	7
W. C. G. Clifford	9	43	3
H. Grimshaw	4	18	0
P. T. Hollander	3	1	1
S. C. C.			
E. O. Cumming, c. Campbell, b. Hilliard	5		

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawn Bowls

The result of the "Crews-Read" Cup competition, which was competed for at the Lawn Bowls Club, yesterday, was as follows:

W. G. Gater 24.5 (winner), J. Valentine 30-1, G. Dunlop 32-8, G. L. Campbell 34-6, W. Dutton 34-10, W. J. Gander 35-9, H. B. Stewart 37-2, D. MacDonald 38-9, D. M. Graham 37-11, E. Wheen 38-4, L. Evans 39-4, V. Grandy 39-4, A. Gray 39-8, D. Mennie 39-7, S. Hammond 39-7.

Pairs Championship

The final of the Shanghai Pairs Championship was played on the S.C.C. links, yesterday and Messrs. Burnside and Malcolm found no difficulty in defeating Messrs. Bain and Allen by 37-8. The winners were presented with trophies at the conclusion.

W.G. SMITH LEADS FOR RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

K. McKelvie Is Second; Second Stage To Be Shot Off Today

The first stage of the Shanghai 503 Rifle Championship Competition (200, 500 and 600 yards) was shot off yesterday, starting 2.30 p.m. sharp. Twenty four competed, out of twenty six entries. The weather was fairly good with a moderate 5 o'clock wind. After firing at 200 yards, K. McKelvie and J. H. Main topped the list 32 each, and at 500 yards McKelvie again topped the list with a fine score of 34, W. G. Smith with 23 and Sauer, Rutherford, Main, Colloco and Crighton following with 22 each.

After adding the score at 200 yards McKelvie took the lead with 66 points, Main 64, Smith 63, Colloco and Rutherford 62 each.

At 600 yards, Sauer made a fine score of 34, Smith 33, Rutherford Kodaira, Crighton and Inouye 32 each.

Adding the scores made at 200 and 500 yards, W. G. Smith topped the list with 96 points and won the special prize for this stage. Mr. Smith deserves great credit for his shooting as he was a "B" class man and using the S.V.C. short rifle (with an aperture sight). The Japanese also were shooting with the short S.V.C. rifle (except Kodaira) and they are doing very well. K. McKelvie also a "B" class man made a fine score of 96 points but he lost to Smith in the count out, at 600 yards; next came Sauer and Rutherford with 94 each, Main with 93, Kodaira, Ransom and Colloco with 92 each and Crighton with 91.

The following are the results:

Names	200	500	600	Total
1. W. G. Smith	32	33	31	96
2. K. McKelvie	32	34	30	96
3. W. E. Sauer	28	32	34	94
4. C. H. Rutherford	20	32	42	94
5. J. H. Main	32	35	29	96
6. R. Kodaira	30	30	32	92
7. S. A. Ransom	30	31	31	92
8. A. M. Colloco	30	32	30	92
9. A. C. Crighton	27	32	32	91
10. B. Y. Woo	30	28	31	89
11. T. Watanabe	31	27	30	88
12. C. E. M. Thomson	28	31	29	88
13. F. Bonicht	28	29	30	87
14. G. Y. Woo	27	29	29	85
15. W. T. Rose	30	27	26	83
16. A. Cabellu	26	28	29	83
17. S. Inouye	28	18	32	78
18. T. Spring	21	41	26	78
19. R. G. Cole	29	27	21	77
20. C. Malaupo	24	24	24	72
21. Y. Kori	23	24	24	71
22. D. Inowaka	28	22	21	71
23. M. Iijima	31	27	21	79
24. S. Kuwayama	28	26	15	69

The second stage (300 and 600 yards) will be shot off today at 2 p.m. sharp, when the 12 best scores (after adding the scores in the first stage) will be qualified for the final stage, 500 and 1,000 yards on Monday at 7 a.m. sharp.

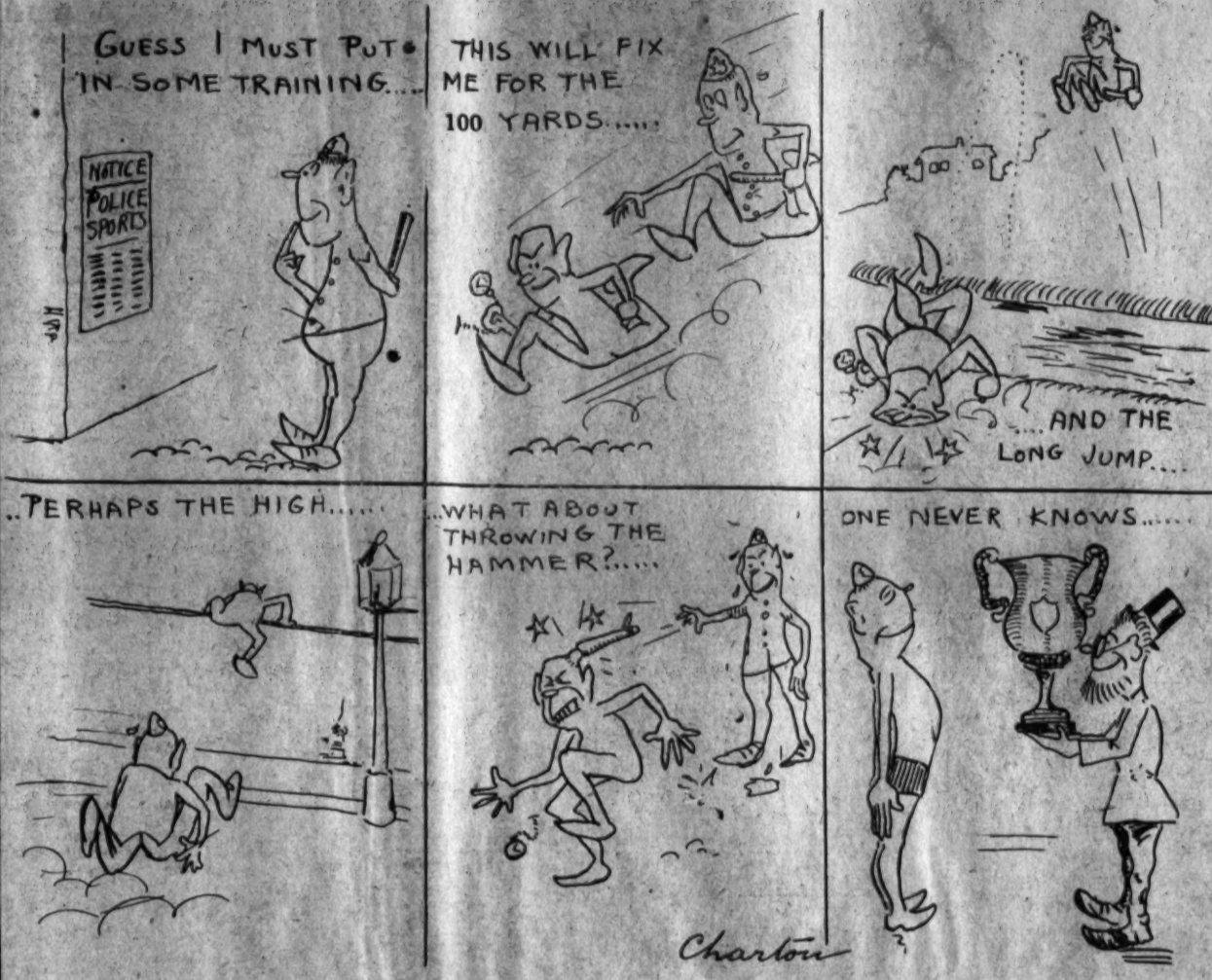
Competitors not ready to fire at above stated hours will not be allowed to shoot.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The following statistics have been published, showing the receipts of the Maritime Customs for the period mentioned:

Feb. 1916—Tls. 2,455,585.253.
Feb. 1915—Tls. 2,189,252.501.
Increase of Tls. 266,332.752.
March, 1916—Tls. 3,516,438.217.
March, 1915—Tls. 3,228,150.900.
Increase of Tls. 288,287.317.

It's Tough Luck for the Robbers, But the Police Must Train!



Scouting Notes

By T. Tracker

Holidays are over now and scouts must settle down to work in earnest. You know the old saying: "Work hard and play hard." Follow this and both your mind and body will be the better for it.

Rally! This word means a lot to a scout and troops are preparing to rally somewhere and test their steel in a friendly bout of some kind with their brother scouts. Rally in! Rally in! and show what scouts are worth both at work and play. The scouts of Shanghai have a fine record and the coming rally will be the time to gain fresh honors.

I am sure scouts in Shanghai and other parts of China will be interested in a letter from District Scoutmaster H. R. Hertalet, which has been received during the past week and from which I quote the following:

"At Singapore, several new passengers got on and among them a nice little fellow who has been a Scout in Johore. There was also another, whom I took to be a Chinese and made the sign, which he returned. And he turned out to be a Siamese Scout; he says there are over 50 troops in Bangkok alone. The movement has indeed spread all over the world and one meets brother scouts everywhere.

"In Singapore, everyone is a Volunteer and exempt from home conscription. At Hongkong, I spent a good deal of time with Scoutmaster Millington, now a Lieutenant in the R.G.A. and he is getting on well and gradually growing to like Hongkong.

"I have spent every day on board the ship in scout shirt, scarf and shorts and find this rig-out by far the coolest of any. I have been teaching some of the passengers starwork and my time is pretty full up with studying, signalling (we have two navy signallers aboard) and teaching the Novara 'patrol' their knots or second-class tests.

E. Mears Wins 100 Yds. Bath Championship in Good Time From Brodie, R.C.'s Sprinter

"Standing room only" was the call at last evening's entertainment in the Rowing Club pond. The occasion was the second evening of the Club's eleventh annual swimming gala and aquatic sports. No pains had been spared by the committee (Messrs. H. N. Olsen and N. C. Brodie) to make the function a stupendous success and everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mr. E. A. Erikson was mainly responsible for the promptitude with which each item was gotten off at the appointed time and he was indefatigable in whipping up the various competitors. The result was that the tiresome delays that used to seem inseparable from these entertainments were entirely non-existent.

It had been announced that 50% of the net takings were to go to war funds and in addition, Mr. F. S. Ward organized a sweepstake, which netted approximately \$1,000 for the benefit of the Shanghai wounded.

Never did the bath building look better than this year. Plentiful festoons of bunting had been strung along the rafters and beams, while innumerable flags made the walls gay. Chinese lanterns, fitted with electric bulbs, had been installed by Mr. N. Granville Beale, of the General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd., who also attended to the erection of a large number of fans, which rendered the atmosphere delightfully cool and added greatly to the enjoyment.

There were even two red electric bulbs near the notice board, in readiness to warn firemen if their services should be required, without unnecessarily alarming the spectators.

A splendid program had been arranged, including one Championship of Shanghai, the 100 yards, which E. Mears won in the capital time of 64 2/5 secs. All the other items were closely contested and at times the judges had no little difficulty in arriving at a decision.

Mr. L. A. Child did yeoman service as starter and announcer. Amongst the features of the entertainment were the ladies' races and it was gratifying to find how many promising young swimmers of the fair sex Shanghai possesses.

Mrs. T. E. Trueman graciously distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the evening.

Kiangwan Races Tuesday

After the long Summer interval, the International Recreation Club will take advantage of the Mid-Autumn Festival, on Tuesday, to start racing again at Kiangwan. Of course, with most of the ponies right out of training and the course baked as hard as iron, it is not to be expected that the meeting will be of a classic order.

However, a nice bunch of sterling handicap and polo animals have been entered and, so far as racing goes, the excitement will probably be even greater than when the crack ponies get to work. There is a card of eight events and the first saddling bell will be rung at 1.45 p.m.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, as usual, advertises special trains.

WELCOME

In a little bush league town out West the ball club considers itself lucky if, at the end of the season, gate receipts have been enough to pay expenses and there is enough over to buy a round of cigars.

During a recent game a biplane was observed hovering low over the park, and the manager was just wondering whether air-ships were to be added to house roofs and knotholes as a medium for beating the gate, when the machine lurched and dropped rather heavily into the outfield.

Presently the birdman opened his eyes to find the manager bending solicitously over him. That official gave a sigh of relief at the stranger's return to life, and remarked cheerfully:

"Feeling all right, now, old fellow? Then you can just give me your quarter and we'll go on with the game!"

News Brevities

Mr. Gary, the American steel magnate, has donated to the International Hospital in Tokio a sum of Yen 12,000.

Among the passengers departing on the s.s. China yesterday was Mr. V. Moroni, who is well known to trans-Pacific travellers. He was at one time connected with the Astor House and for the last five years was superintending caterer for the Pacific Mail s.s. Co. steamers. Mr. Moroni came out on the s.s. China and was particularly impressed by the service and cuisine of the ship under its new management.

FLAGSHIP BEATEN 6-5 BY SHANGHAI

Locals, With Hadley Pitching, Trim Sailors In Hard-fought Game

POMEROY SLAMS THE BALL

His Timely Hits Put Landlubbers in the Game; Today's Contest

Oh, somewhere the sun is shining and somewhere the world is glad—but where, oh, where has anyone seen more gleefully contented maps than those below the blue caps worn by the All-Shanghai baseball team, at the conclusion of yesterday's game?

Holiday's little team got away with it by the narrow margin of one run—the score was 6 to 5—and never once throughout the game, after the fourth inning, did either team look the kind of bet one's grandfather would recommend. Before the fourth it looked like Brooklyn.

Three or four of Shanghai's most dependable men (as players) failed to show up, which, by the way, is as per usual, and, whereas the infield looked good, the outfield had but one man in condition. Nichols in left was handicapped by a charley horse and gave way in the third to Pomero.

Little Grooms held full sway among the All-Shanghai sympathizers right up until the fourth inning when Wilhoit and Rasmussen hit in order, scored on Pomero's hit over second, and registered the two runs necessary to tie the score for which Brooklyn's two hits and Shanghai's two errors in the first inning were responsible.

Joy was short-lived, however, for in the fifth Hunter hit, Shanghai erred and Sellers did then and there, deliberately, and with intention aforethought, wallow Hadley, who never previously held Jockey ill will, for three bases.

Shanghai was again burdened with a lead of two runs to overcome and sadly witnessed, during the absence, the successive failure of the three local hopes who stepped forward.

But in the sixth Wilhoit hit through short and was advanced by Rasmussen who got on through an error by Hubel. Wilhoit scored and Rasmussen lit right side up on third on an overthrow the original intention of which was to catch Rasmussen who was playing some distance off. The latter scored on Pomero's hit which lit on about the most difficult part of the diamond to field. Stevenson sacrificed and Pomero came home on an error by Hunter. This gave Shanghai a one-run lead.

Hadley's hit in the seventh and a little looseness on Brooklyn's part brought in another for Shanghai. And in the ninth, in a rally that threatened to demoralize both players and spectators, Brooklyn's natives, including Capt. Eysinger, selected their willows and stepped forth for the clean-up. And they almost got away with it. Flynn and McGrath hit in order, Eysinger got on through a fielder's choice, Flynn was caught at third, but McGrath scored on Scott's hit to center.

Playing was good throughout. The score shows errors, but both teams lightened up early and an exciting contest resulted.

Scott, pitching for Brooklyn, played a good, heady game and fanned eleven men, walked none and had perfect control at all times. Sellers, catching, supported him very well, but elsewhere in the infield Brooklyn was inclined to wildness. Sellers and Tangerman with a three bagger each, were Brooklyn's most effective batters, while Pomero, with three hits out of three times up, and Wilhoit, with two hits in three opportunities, shared the batting honors for Shanghai.

Hadley, well received by Meade, retired three men only by the strike-out route, but his control was excellent and but one man walked. Brooklyn feared not to keep pounding the ball, but Hadley allowed them only nine hits and his infield support was working splendidly. Eristow erred but once in nine chances and that was when Leatherby, first man up, slammed a warm one to short and Eristow's wild throw drew Pennywit off the bag. Pennywit played error-

baseball and is credited with ten put-outs. Rasmussen, at third, led in fielding over both teams. He accepted eleven opportunities without error and played a fast, snappy game. Wilhoit grabbed three unassisted and juggled one.

Umpire Poland, behind the bat, escaped criticism, which is about the greatest compliment baseball umpires ever dare expect, but Umpire Bunn, who ruled over the fate of players once they were on the circuit, had four or five players talking to him at one and the same time on two occasions. The fact that close decisions result in Babel is proof conclusive that the game is one of interest.

A return game has been arranged for next Saturday.

The score:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Brooklyn 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—5
Shanghai 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 x—6

Brooklyn AB R H PO A E

Leatherby, 2b. 5 1 0 1 3 1

H. M. 5b. 5 2 3 3 3 3

McGrath, ss. 4 1 1 1 1 1

Tangman, lf. 4 0 1 1 1 1

Br. a. c. rf. 1 0 0 0 0 0

H. s. er. lf. 2 0 0 0 0 1

Ph. n. rf. 1 0 0 0 0 1

Hartman, cf. 4 0 2 0 0 0

McGrath, ss. 4 1 1 1 1 1

Hunter, lb. 3 0 1 7 0 1

Scott, p. 3 0 1 0 4 0

36 5 9 24 15 8

Shanghai AB R H PO A E

Britow, ss. 4 0 1 2 5 1

Pennywit, lb. 4 0 0 10 0 0

Wilhoit, 2b. 5 2 2 3 0 1

Rasmussen, 3b. 4 2 1 4 7 0

Nichols, lf. 1 0 0 0 0 1

Pomeroy, lf. 3 1 3 1 0 0

Stevenson, cf. 3 0 0 2 0 1

Meads, c. 4 0 1 5 2 0

Bowers, rf. 2 0 0 0 0 0

Holliday, rf. 1 0 0 0 0 0

Hadley, p. 3 1 1 0 1 1

32 6 9 27 16 5

Summary:—Three-base hits, Tangman and Sellers. Base on balls, of

Hadley A. Two-base hit, Wilhoit.

Struck out by Hadley 2, Scott 11.

Double plays McGrath to Leatherby to Hunter. Umpires Poland and Bunn.

This Afternoon

This afternoon the Cricketers are scheduled to cross the green from their club house for another go at the greatest American game. Holliday will again guide Shanghai's destinies and probably will select practically the same team used yesterday, although others, absent yesterday, are requested to report.

The Cricketers have Sellers and Rosenberger of the Brooklyn in their line-up and the close contest expected will doubtless bring out a large crowd.

The Cricketers will be without Capt. Barrett, who is, unfortunately, ill.

The line-up will be: Brandt, Lanning, Wilson, When, A. E. Lanning, Main, Clifford, Sellers and Rosenberger.

Big League Baseball

Sundays August 13

New York, August 14.—There is little joy in Brooklyn today. Wilber Robinson's strongest henchmen, who have been confidently predicting that half of the games in the world's series would be staged in Brooklyn, are considerably discouraged.

The reason for this sudden change is George Stallings and his Braves. They landed the Robins a double crushing Saturday.

While the Dodgers still remain on top, there is no denying the fact that they suffered a severe blow when the Boston crowd took them to two straight falls.

Even with John Evers out, the Braves are certain to keep going at a furious pace.

While the Robins and the Braves are fighting their little battle, with the Dodgers leading by two and a half games, the antics of Pat Moran's champion, Phillies cannot be overlooked.

Patrick fattened his club's average at the expense of the Western clubs and has declared himself in favor of another pennant. With a pitcher like Alexander in stock and with Moyer ready to win games again, Pat's chances amount to something.

The brown peril has thrown a real scare into the American league. The Browns took a setback yesterday in Cleveland, when Bobby Roth punched out a homer in the ninth inning and took the game for the Indian team, but it was the third reverse for St. Louis in twenty-seven games, a remarkable record.

Cleveland is hanging tightly to second place in the American, with Trip Speaker back in harness.

American League

CLUBS— Won. Lost. Pct.

Boston 62 44 .585

Cleveland 61 46 .570

Chicago 62 49 .564

Detroit 60 52 .536

St. Louis 58 52 .527

New York 55 52 .514

Washington 51 55 .481

Philadelphia 22 31 .214

National League

CLUBS— Won. Lost. Pct.

Brooklyn 62 37 .626

Boston 58 39 .598

Philadelphia	58	42	.580
New York	52	47	.525
Pittsburg	44	55	.444
Chicago	46	59	.438
St. Louis	47	62	.431
Cincinnati	42	63	.392

Western League

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	67	38	.638
Lincoln	63	44	.585
Des Moines	54	52	.509
Denver	51	55	.481
Sioux City	50	57	.467
Wichita	49	58	.453
Topeka	49	58	.453
St. Joseph	42	62	.404

American Association

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Kansas City	58	45	.563
Louisville	54	49	.526
Indianapolis	54	49	.526
Minneapolis	56	57	.496
St. Paul	54	55	.495
Toledo	56	53	.514
Columbus	45	62	.421
Milwaukee	38	75	.336

Y.M.C.A. SWIMMING GALA

The second annual swimming meet of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association was held in the pool of that association last evening. It was the culmination of a busy summer in the swimming line during which hundreds of Chinese men and boys have learned to swim. Until the opening of the association pool a year ago there was no place of this sort in Shanghai where Chinese could swim. That they appreciate the art is shown by the large number of contestants last night and in the enthusiasm shown by those present. The program included separate contests for members of the men's and boys' divisions. The events with times were as follows:—

20 Yard Race: Boys—First, Tong Lin; Second, Ng Ping-kwung. Time 14 sec.

Men—First, Ho Ho-chen; Second, Yan Kyt-tan. Time 14 sec.

Candle Race 20 yards: Boys—Tong Bing-yung. Time 30 2/5 sec.

Men—First, Zee Tsung-seang; Second, Yau Tsu-dau. Time 21 3/5 sec.

Back Swim 20 yards: Boys—First, Zau Su-ming; Second, Tong Bing-yung. Time 30 2/5 sec.

Men—First, Tseng Song-ding; Second, Tai Foh-lan; Third, Ling Hsi-dau. Time 44 1/5 sec.

Plunge for Distance: Boys—First, Tong Ling. Distance 30' 3".

Men—Zien Tsung-seang. Distance 33' 9".

Dive for Objects: Twelve objects were thrown into the pool for which the swimmers were required to make one dive. Tong Ling of the Boys' Division won the event by bringing up ten of the objects.

100 Yard Swim: Boys—First, Wong Tsung-nyok; Second, Tseng Tsay-yu. Time 1 min. 46 sec.

Men—First, Ching Tsin-zang; Second, Tseng Song-ding. Time 1 min. 43 2/5 sec.

Blindfold Race 20 yards: Boys—First, Woo Ping-kwung; Second, Samuel Pan. Time 17 2/5 sec.

Men—First, Hoh Ho-chen; Second, Lin Tsch-ta. Time 14 3/5 sec.

Dressing Race Boys: Won by Tong Lew; Second, Sam Pang.

Men: Won by Hoh Ho-chen; Second, Ching Tseng-zang. 1' 26 1/5.

An exhibition of fancy diving was given by Messrs. Welch and Luck of the U. S. Navy.

The evening was concluded with an exhibition of water polo.

The program was managed by Mr. C. G. Hoh, the associate physical director of the Y.M.C.A. and much credit is due to him for the success of the event.

For Sale:

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Bulbs:

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If I Were King By Domino

If I were king of Yangtzepoo and you were queen of Wayside
I'd very quickly seal the doom
Of what is called 'The best grill room';
And thus cut out a curse so wide
That papers call the seamy side—

If I were king of Yangtzepoo and you were queen of Wayside.

If I were king of Nanking Road and you were queen beside me
I'd give the Settlement a boon.
I'd go and interview Hardoon
And say: 'Look here, you'll get the sack
Unless you push your houses back'—

If I were king of Nanking Road and you were queen beside me.

If I were king of all Shanghai and you were queen beside me,
I'd burn up all the motor cars
That had foot-toters' screechers, jars;
I'd boll in petrol far and wide
The fiend who murmurs: 'Let's joy ride'—

If I were king of all Shanghai and you were queen beside me.

If I were king of Bubbling Well and you were queen of Love Lane
I'd very soon the Council seek
I'd burn up all the rotten creek
And thus have pity on my nose
And save us all from mosquitoes—

If I were king of Bubbling Well and you were queen of Love Lane.

Bathers Badly Trounce S.C.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

W. H. L. Warren, c. Campbell, b. Stagg	9
D. H. Cooke, b. Stagg	3
E. G. Tait, c. Campbell, b. Hillard	0
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Pentecost, b. Hillard	7
P. T. Hollander, c. Toog, b. Hillard	0
T. Cockin, st. Deeks, b. Stagg	0
C. S. Chestham, c. Toog, b. Hillard	12
G. M. Billings, not out	0
E. P. Graham Barrow, b. Stagg	1
R. Grimshaw, c. Pentecost, b. Stagg	0
Extras	1

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
H. D. Hillard	0	2	13
E. W. Stagg	5	4	22

Quayle's Great Innings

A most interesting game was played between the Reds and the Police, yesterday afternoon, on the Reds ground and a draw was the result. The Reds lost the toss and were sent in to bat.

F. Milner and T. Wallace opened for them, but, before long, Milner was caught by Doyle for 11. W. E. Wilson and Wallace made a good stand, till Wilson was caught by Doyle off Quayle, with 24 runs to his credit. Wallace was hitting out lively and, when Komaroff joined him, they sent many a ball to the boundary.

When the score had reached 169, the Reds declared their innings. Wallace coming out with a well played 86 (retired), and Komaroff 17 not out. Of the Police bowlers, Quayle proved the best. Put on late to bowl, he secured 3 wickets for 25 runs. Spottiswoode was expensive.

The Police sent in Newman and Prosser, but the latter made a single and returned to the pavilion. Quayle followed and made a fine stand with

Newman. He scored five boundaries in succession and two beautiful sixes, which gained loud applause. In the end he was undefeated for 98.

Milner, bowling for the Reds, put over some tricky ones. He got six wickets for 49 runs, also securing three wickets in three consecutive balls. Cooper also did well with two for 24 runs.

The scores follow:—

S. R. C.

F. Milner, c. Doyle, b. Spottiswoode	11
T. Wallace, retired	86
T. Wigton, c. Doyle, b. Sale	3
H. J. Cooper, b. Spottiswoode	12
W. E. Wilson, c. Doyle, b. Quayle	20
C. Ollerdesen, c. Madar, b. Quayle	4
W. J. Haynes, c. Rock, b. Quayle	5
S. E. Green, c. Treacher, b. Spottiswoode	2
C. D. Komaroff, not out	17
F. Brand, did not bat	0
R. Phillips, did not bat	0
Extras	9

Total

169

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
Spottiswoode	12	—	49
Sale	7	—	34
Treacher	4	—	26
Quayle	8	—	25

S. M. Police

Newman, b. Cooper	14
Prosser, c. Haynes, b. Milner	0
Doyle, c. Komaroff, b. Milner	1
Treacher, b. Wilson	0
Spottiswoode, b. Cooper	4
Quayle, not out	98
Rock, stumped Haynes, b. Milner	2
Mason, b. Milner	0
Sale, lbw. Milner	0
Bridge, b. Milner	0
F. Madar, did not bat	0
Extras	0

Total

115

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
Milner	10	1	49
Wilson	0	3	1
Cooper	6	2	24
Ollerdesen	1	—	14

Hanbury beat St. Andrew's

At the Recreation Ground, yesterday.

Hanbury School gained a narrow win over St. Andrew's. The scores follow:

St. Andrews

G. Howell, b. Ambrose	1
P. B. Hyndman, b. Quincey	74
E. G. Barnes, c. Jensen, b. Quincey	18
J. Gutierrez, c. Jensen, b. Ambrose	7
E. Westwood, run out	17
K. A. Donaldson, b. Ambrose	4
H. J. Barnes, c. Ahmed, b. Johannsen	5
S. A. Hewkin, c. and b. Ambrose	5
W. A. Singer, b. Ambrose	0
E. A. Harvey, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	77

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
L. P. Quincey	7	3	26
H. J. Ambrose	9	5	1
G. A. Johannsen	3	2	6

Hanbury School

A. S. Ahmed, c. and b. Westwood	0
L. P. Quincey, b. Donaldson	15
J. V. Jensen, b. Donaldson	3
H. J. Ambrose, c. Hyndman	0
Gutierrez	18
T. H. Porter, run out	0
A. Madar, c. Hewkin, b. Donaldson	14
A. J. Willis, b. Gutierrez	0
C. V. Jensen, b. Donaldson	14
A. Johannsen, c. Barnes, b. Donaldson	9
A. R. Madar, not out	0
A. H. Johannsen, b. Howell	6
Extras	6

Total

86

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
E. Westwood	5	0	19
R. A. Donaldson	12	0	35
J. Gutierrez	6	1	21
G. Howell	14	0	4

E. Mears Wins 100 Yds. Championship

(Continued from Page 1)

R. G. Wilson, 960; L. P. O'Driscoll, 815; B. Hurling, 279.

Eleven actually started for this race and it was found impossible to come to a decision as to who of them in first actually completed the distance properly, so it was ordered by the judges that a one-length race be swum to settle the question. This time H. N. Olsen won, followed by B. G. Wilson and W. J. Brown was third.

Team Race

This was probably the most exciting flying squadron team race ever swum in the Rowing Club pond. Each length was a regular ding-dong duel between the representatives of the two rival clubs and, amid uproarious applause, the victors won.

The teams were:

Rowing Club—H. N. Olsen, R.

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